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THEY MADE THEIR OWN MONEY



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The Story of Early Canterbury

THEY MADE THEIR OWN MONEY

This is the story of the early Canterbury traders and the emergency private coinage they issued in the 'sixties and 'seventies of last century. Much of this material has not been hitherto published and adds a further chapter to the story of courage and resourcefulness of the early businessmen of the province.

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THEY MADE THEIR OWN MONEY

*The Story of Early Canterbury
Traders & their Tokens*



ISSUED IN CANTERBURY'S CENTENNIAL YEAR 1950

by

THE CANTERBURY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND



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*This Edition is limited to 500 copies
of which this is No. 267*

Foreword

THIS BOOK provides another example of the urge for wider knowledge which often assails the Numismatist. The three year old branch of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand has found the Tokens issued by fifteen Canterbury business men in the 'sixties and 'seventies of the last century to be a spur to record for all time much of their further extremely interesting and hither-to unwritten story.

Much of the initial inspiration to all token collectors has come from the fine book, 'Numismatic History of New Zealand', by Allan Sutherland, and descriptions of the actual tokens are taken from it.

All the token issuers except four have been fairly fully documented, and any of the readers of this booklet who can supply additional substantial details of those exceptions, (Alliance Tea Company; Gaisford & Edmonds; T. W. Gourlay & Co. and Union Bakery) is invited to contact the editors.

Members of the Canterbury Branch of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand have made this a team-work project, and, as well as considerable work by the editors, special mention must be made of members: Shirley A. Lange, H. T. Allen, P. Watts Rule, C. M. Robb and L. R. Denny.

Many friends and business people have kindly assisted, notably Miss E. Wright, Mrs P. M. Wells, Messrs J. J. Staples, A. V. Bergh, G. R. Burrowes, F. R. Amodeo, V. R. Hill, G. Heney, F. H. Clarkson and Chas Bean.

Material has also been taken from *New Zealand Memories*, by Brenda Guthrie, *The Evolution of a City* by J. P. Morrison, *Cyclopedia of New Zealand*, *Who's Who in New Zealand* by G. H. Scholefield, *The Early Days of Canterbury* by A. Selwyn Bruce, P. Familias of the *Star Sun* and many other sources.

To all the above we tender our best thanks; and we hope that readers will find the story as fascinating as have those who prepared it.

E. R. THOMAS, L. J. DALE
Associate Editors

Christchurch, N.Z.
March, 1950



Introduction

IN THE year 1840 New Zealand was proclaimed a crown colony, following the picturesque days of the early traders and whalers. Up to this time the majority of transactions would be mainly by barter, this medium of exchange being the method by which even land was purchased.

Currency actually used included all English coins, as well as French and Spanish issues, the latter including the romantic coins known as 'Pieces of Eight'.

Following the Proclamation of British sovereignty, and the signing of the famous Waitangi Treaty in 1840, sterling was assumed to be the legal coinage of the country, but there had been a great shortage of coin of the Realm for many years, and this persisted.

The development of the country was continued by the establishment of various settlements, such as Otago in 1847. In 1850 the first immigrants under the Canterbury Association of London scheme arrived to establish the settlement of Christchurch, and the story of the historic 'First Four Ships', (*Charlotte Jane, Randolph, Sir George Seymour and Cressy*) is an epic.

A descendant of some earlier settlers records that it was a grand and touching sight to the little band of pioneers to watch these ships sail into harbour, for they had experienced some years in which money, owing to the system of barter, had been of no real value; when there had been no shops, no schools, no roads; and they felt that with the arrival of these people things would be different. In those white sailed ships they saw the fulfilment of all their dreams, for with the influx of population would come better trading possibilities, exchange of money, better social intercourse, cheaper labour, schools, and new ideas would eventuate for the development of the loved adopted country.

Almost immediately, the greater number of the new arrivals started to walk over a recently made Bridle path to the plains beyond. Clinging to each other so as not to be

blown away from the top of the Bridle Path, disconsolately they gazed down upon miles of waving tussock and flax, stretching in flat desolation to the snowy Alps in the far distance. No dwellings, no roads, only an unending tawny plain with a river cutting through it; and to the north a long sandy beach. As the wind blew the women's skirts over their heads and deposited the men's hats upon the nearest flax bush, some bachelor wag asked if the Bridle (Bridal) Path was always so tempestuous!

Disheartened and weary, they were not all able to look forward and imagine the improvement even twenty years was to make; and so some of them, realizing they could not face the roughing that lay ahead, took their departure to Sydney, or in some cases back to England. But those with grit and determination did not give in, and had they been less brave the task that lay before them would have proved too great. They were not to be daunted and with true pioneer fortitude turned their hands to anything, laughing at hardships and facing things bravely and cheerily.

On the plains side of the hill they waded through bracken and swamp up to their knees, for where the City of Christchurch is today was then one huge marshland overgrown with fern and cabbage-trees. In the warm weather tents were rapidly put up, and, by those fortunate folk who had brought them out with them, pioneer homes were erected.

The settlers had the right to take up one town section and one rural, for which they ballotted; the more fortunate drew sections near Cathedral Square. The settlers paid three pounds per acre.

In four years' time wonderful progress was made, some thousands of colonists had arrived, bridges were built, a church and houses were erected, roads made, and Christ's College duly opened.

The population of the province of Canterbury was estimated to be between 6,000 and 6,500 in 1857.

Progress is indicated by the fact that in 1864 a transport service was inaugurated between Christchurch and Lyttelton via Sumner—a waggonette drawn by four horses; the

Christchurch City Council grappled with the dust nuisance in November 1864 by the purchase of two watering carts; and street lights were contracted for by means of kerosene at the rate of 9½d. per lamp per night. Gas, for illuminating purposes, was turned on by the Christchurch Gas Company for the first time on December 26th, 1864.

The increase in urban population affected the question of ready money to an even greater extent than had obtained before the arrival of the 'First Four Ships', and conditions in the towns of the newly settled colony must have been very difficult at times.

Within ten years of the founding of the infant settlement on the Canterbury Plains, there was so acute a shortage of small currency that a number of business concerns, in common with those of other towns, struck their own Tokens. None were actually made in New Zealand, but nearly all were struck in Australia, where also the business community was providing for itself. The Tokens became recognised as ordinary currency, not only with the issuing firms, but with all other traders, and were in use from 1857 until demonetised by legislation in 1897. None were actually struck after 1881, so in the ensuing sixteen years many would be very much worn and defaced.

In 1881 regulations were issued in London for the supply of British silver and bronze coinage to the colonies. The Royal Mint agreed to supply new coins to the colonial governments, and this action apparently had the effect of discouraging the issue of bronze tokens in New Zealand.

An interesting sidelight on the times is contained in a Wellington newspaper of 1882, when it was stated that 'copper tokens are allowed to be circulated in Christchurch where they seem to have become regarded as current coin of the realm,' whereas in Wellington and other parts of the country they were 'utterly valueless.' Christchurch had apparently been flooded with tokens brought in by visitors to the Exhibition.

The object of this present record is to produce a reminder of the pioneers who one hundred years ago laid the found-

ation of the civic life and amenities which we enjoy today. Some of the firms still survive under their original names, but it is of considerable interest to trace the origins of some present prominent businesses which have evolved from some of these hardy token issuers.

It is of interest to note the small area covered by the stories we relate. Excluding Timaru, the northern-most business was on the corner of Market Place (Colombo Street) and Chester Street; the farthest east was within the limit of Madras Street; the most westerly was no more than half the block from Colombo Street to Oxford Terrace, whilst southwards we travel down High Street not as far as today's Ferry Road.

A matter of further interest is the variety of callings covered by the small number of fifteen firms, in that, they represent quite a cross-section of the commercial world. In fact, these representative firms could have gone a long way in setting up the new colonist in his home and supplying most of his necessities and indeed cultural amenities.

All goods imported by or for these traders travelled by boat from Lyttelton to Sumner, and then, if the boat successfully negotiated the Bar, either by boat to the bridge at Barbadoes Street (the Bricks Wharf, where a memorial stands today), or by dray over the long, ill-formed road.

Cathedral Square was for years more like an English village green; a man who died but a short time ago remembered tethering his goat in the Square. Market Place contained a large shingle-pit which was a menace to unwary night-travellers. Residents coming down what is now Victoria Street to attend church, social functions or to 'shop' in the 'city' used to change their foot-wear north of Market Place, hiding the mud-caked boots in the scrub to await their return. Fortunate were they who could travel in a dray filled with straw, and so reach town clean and dry.

It is good for us to place on record our gratitude to those who did more than bear the 'burden and heat of the day' in planning and building for our heritage the 'Garden City of New Zealand'.

A BUILDER

Samuel Clarkson, of Cashel Street

WHEN THE *Castle Eden* sailed from Plymouth on 8th October, 1850, she carried amongst her passengers two whose name was to become very familiar in the city of Christchurch, New Zealand, in later years. The passengers were Joseph Clarkson and his son Samuel, the latter being a lad of fourteen years of age.

A few months later, the *Labuan*, which left London on 28th April, 1851, reached Lyttelton on the 14th August of the same year. Early on the morning of the 14th August Joseph Clarkson and his son were roused by a bell ringing, signifying that a vessel had reached Port during the night. Mr Clarkson was expecting his wife to join him in New Zealand, and he became so excited that he was rushing to the waterfront in his night attire; Samuel halted him by pointing out his lack of nether garments, but the two men duly reached the wharf to find Mrs Matilda Clarkson, their daughter Elizabeth and their elder son David, with his wife Elizabeth. The three last named come within the purview of our research in the stories of William Pratt and Clarkson & Turnbull.

The Clarksons lived in Lyttelton for some time, and then decided to go to the Plains. They had, of course, to walk over the Bridle Path and take their belongings with them. Mr Clarkson carried on his head a table full of their goods and chattels, and when they got to the top of the hill above Lyttelton they were all so tired that they decided to camp. They put the table down, hung sheets around it, and slept the night underneath it. When they reached the Heathcote river next day they got a man to row them across for a fare of sixpence each.

Joseph Clarkson lived for only a few years in Christchurch, dying at the early age of fifty-five on the 18th August, 1855. He spent less than four years in his adopted country, but saw its early struggles during that time. He helped to build the Immigration Barracks at Lyttelton.



Samuel Clarkson followed his father's trade as a carpenter, and commenced business in the late 1860's as a builder and contractor in Cashel Street (now number 324). He established a large joinery workshop here and secured important contracts including 'Fairfield Terrace', a housing block, for E. W. Trent, in Worcester Street between Barbadoes Street and Fitzgerald Avenue, (now including number 266); also a hall at Church Corner, Riccarton, which was later destroyed by fire.

He achieved some fame by a spectacular five-roomed house erection by which the owner (Howland of the coach factory) was able to occupy the dwelling on the seventh day after Clarkson commenced work on it. It was situated opposite the Kaiapoi Woolen Company's warehouse in Cashel Street (now Montgomery's, Seedsman).

Samuel Clarkson's first home was at 305 Cashel Street, and he later built a large two-storey house at 137 Ollivier's Road from the firm's timber; the floors are of heart kauri, and the house is still standing in its own extensive grounds—a relic of the days of leisurely and spacious living.

After several years he went out of the building-contractor business, and opened a wholesale builders' merchant's warehouse in St Asaph Street, near Montreal Street. Cement was a speciality, and at this address the Trade Tokens which bear his name were issued in 1875. The tokens described by Allan Sutherland are as follows:



- (1) PENNY 1875. 34mm. (W. J. Taylor.)
 O. S. CLARKSON BUILDER & IMPORTER
 CASHEL STREET CHRIST CHURCH NEW
 ZEALAND in eight lines; indented rim.
 R. Justice seated on a bale; NEW ZEALAND over,
 1875 in exergue; indented rim.



- (2) PENNY 1875. 34mm.
 O. As above, but BUILDER replaced by two sprays of
 foliage; the C of CHRIST is directly over the first
 C of CHURCH, and NEW and ZEALAND closer
 together.
 R. As above.
 (3) PENNY 875. 34mm.)
 O. As No. 1, but with CHURCH extended bringing

the first C a little to the left of the C of CHRIST,
also more space between NEW and ZEALAND.

R. As No. 1.

(4) PENNY 1875. 34mm.

O. As No. 2, but CHURCH still longer, bringing the
first C more to left of the C of CHRIST; more
space between NEW and ZEALAND; IMPORTER
longer

R. As No. 1.

(In three latter specimens length of NEW ZEALAND $22\frac{1}{2}$,
 $23\frac{1}{2}$, and 24mm respectively.)

Samuel Clarkson was in the wholesale business for a number of years, and when he retired from it he filled in his time by acting as a wholesale disposal agent for Knight Beavan's Portland Cement, which the shipping companies used to bring out as ballast.

Clarkson married on the 4th. August, 1857, Miss Lodge, who was the first white child born in Wellington. Her parents arrived in the ship "Aurora" and the child was born on the beach at Kaiwarra under a sail sheet. When she was born the Maoris rushed away and brought baskets of food, thinking a 'white' child could eat straight away!

A. Selwyn Bruce writes of Samuel Clarkson as a popular carpenter who for long years was a timber and cement broker on behalf of Shaw, Savill & Co., whose ships were ballasted with Baltic planks and cement. Mr. Bruce remembers him as 'very round shouldered, with shaven face, and bowler hat on the back of his head, known to everyone in the seventies and the eighties'.

We have a very interesting document in the form of a testimonial signed by J. Ollivier on 29th. November, 1881. It reads:

Sir,

Let me introduce to your notice Mr Sam Clarkson for the office advertised for in the *Lyttelton Times* of this day. I have known Sam. Clarkson for years and no more able man in his profession is to be found. He is the keenest man in business I know of and the most independent and by reason of both he is as much respected as any one I know

and I am sure will do more business in 3 hours than any other man in 6.

I cannot say more of any man except this that he is as sober as a judge and as honest as any really honest man would wish a man to be.

Yours very truly.

It is a coincidence that this letter is signed by a man whose name is that of the road in which Clarkson had his home.

Clarkson's eldest son was the architect for the modern building of E. Reece Limited, thus making a link in the chain of issuers of Token currency.

Samuel Clarkson, who was born in the parish of Greenwich, County of Kent, on the 11th. July, 1836, died on the 29th. July, 1895, shortly after his brother David whose story is told elsewhere. Samuel Clarkson had just passed his fifty-ninth birthday and had lived for forty-five years in Christchurch, doing his share—very literally—to build a city for the future.

FOUR IRONMONGERS

I. *J. Caro & Co., of High Street*

THE FOUNDATION on which the prosperity of Christchurch was based—the agricultural and pastoral industries—was sure and enduring.

And so we find amongst the earliest businesses founded in the new and growing settlement that of ironmongers, with their multiplicity of various supplies.



The business of J. Caro & Co. was established in 1860 at High Street, and during their conduct of the business they issued the following tokens:

- (1) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. (T. Stokes).
- O. Within a plain inner circle J. Caro & Co. HIGH ST. round within the beaded rim GENERAL IRONMONGERS : CHRISTCHURCH :
(Also found upset).
 - R. A man ploughing; TRADE AND AGRICULTURE around; STOKES MELB. in miniature letters at bottom; beaded rim. This is often found half upset, right or left. Also in brass.

(2) PENNY (n.d.) 35mm. Scarce.

O. and R.—as above, but flange 1mm. larger.

(Doubtful variety).

The organisation was taken over in 1864 by Solomon Nashelski and his nephew H. Nashelski, who for years were listed in the Southern Provinces Almanac as follows:

S. & H. NASHELSKI

(late J. Caro & Co.)

IRONMONGERS

High Street—next the Town Hall



In 1876 the name was changed to S. Nashelski, and so continued until 1890. In 1880 the advertisement read:

S. NASHELSKI

Wholesale & Retail Builders'

Furnishing & General Ironmongers
& Hardware Importers.

MELBOURNE HOUSE

(Next door to W. Strange & Co.)

High St. Christchurch.

At the time of its inception the firm occupied a small one-storey building, the commencement of the business being in a very small way, for the employees of the firm numbered only three when S. and H. Nashelski were the proprietors.

They soon got a foothold, however, and trade commenced to increase; by judicious management the business maintained a steady upward course, its connections extending as each year passed. In 1878 H. Nashelski retired and the business was carried on by S. Nashelski until May 1890, when he died.

Edward E. Ashby and L. Bergh were associated with S. Nashelski in the business from 1864, and, in the winding-up of the latter's estate, they acquired the business, trading as Ashby, Bergh & Co., 217 High Street, and 129 Hereford Street. In January 1895 Mr Bergh died and since then Mr Edward E. Ashby has continued the business, retaining the old firm's name.

The premises in High Street were erected by S. & H. Nashelski about 1884 and consisted of a handsome three-storey brick building, with a frontage of thirty-three feet to High Street, and a depth of eighty-five feet.

For the following, we are indebted to a description of the activities of Ashby, Bergh & Co. written in 1898:

The ground floor is used for the shop and offices; and here there is a fine display, not only of those articles which usually come under the head of ironmongery, but of work that belongs to its higher branches, such as plated-ware, cutlery, brass finishings, lamps, tinware, and tools of all descriptions. Among the many ironmongers and iron merchants of the colony there are few, if any, who turn out a better grade of tools than the firm of Ashby, Bergh & Co., and none who surpass them in the manufacture of brass finishings: the latter is a special branch of the trade, and only the most expert workmen achieve success in this department. In the manufacture of lamps there is an opportunity for artistic designing, and full advantage has been taken of this opportunity, as is proved by the work turned out. A large stock of the heavier class of goods belonging to the trade is also displayed, including household utensils, and ordinary ironware, the range extending almost from a tool as delicate as a needle to a plough-share. The first floor is used as a show-room for mantelpieces, ranges, and grates, pumps, stoves, etc. Special attention is paid by the firm to the manufacture

of ranges and stoves, both for cooking and heating purposes, and the local sale and export of these articles is an increasing feature in the business. The mantelpieces and grates are also in great demand; everyone knows that much depends on the design and construction of a mantel when grate fires are used, and the firm, well aware of the fact, have exercised their ingenuity to make a success of this particular branch of manufacture. The top floor is used as a store-room, and for a wholesale department. The shop gets many of its lighter supplies from here, and a line of stuff for selling to the jobbing trade is kept on hand. The wholesale department proper is at the premises in Hereford Street, which were built some years ago. The premises are of brick, and the ground utilized by the firm amounts to three-quarters of an acre. Here a large stock of bar iron, corrugated iron, sheet lead, copper, pipes, fencing wire, etc., is always kept on hand, and in addition the firm deals largely in glass, oils of all descriptions, paints, colours, and every variety of varnish. In another department are safes, nails, bolts, nuts, and all kinds of carriage timber ware. Although many of these can hardly be strictly denominated as part of the stock of an ironmongery firm, still, the trade of Ashby, Bergh & Co. has so increased, and the connection extended to such an extent, that it was necessary for them to keep a heavy stock of such supplies to meet the demands of their customers, who preferred dealing with them direct to purchasing from one or more other firms in different lines of business, so that the features first introduced for the accommodation of customers have ultimately become an integral part of the trade, and are now made specialties of. Mr Ashby is a native of Christchurch, and was educated in New Zealand. He began his business career, in the house of which he is now head partner, in January, 1865. Since that time he has passed through all the departments of the business, and gained a practical knowledge of the requirements of the trade. He became manager for S. Nashelski, and when that gentleman died in 1890, Mr Ashby associated himself with Mr Bergh in the carrying on of the business. In 1897 he made a trip to England and America, partly for pleasure and partly with a view to gathering new ideas regarding the trade in those two countries. His trip was a most satisfactory one in both ways, and has resulted in a number of improvements in the business since his return to New Zealand. He has been a member of the Christchurch Volunteer Fire Brigade for thirteen years, and is also a member of the Industrial Association of Canterbury. Although taking an interest in everything connected with the welfare of the City and district, Mr Ashby has always led too busy a life to take an active part in municipal or colonial politics.



The premises described as Hereford Street now front on to Cashel Street, with a right-of-way access to Hereford Street beside the Christchurch Drainage Board's building.

The three-storey building in High Street was destroyed by fire about 1908, and the four-storey building in High Street was erected about 1899.

The arrangement of floor space in the High Street building is different today, as are many of the lines in stock. Through the years—almost ninety of the Province's century—the firm has kept up-to-date stocks, and met all the changing requirements of the citizens of a growing city. The progress of the establishment is indicated by the employees, which fifty years ago numbered sixteen, whereas now there are one hundred and sixteen on the Staff.

Ashby Bergh & Co. Ltd. were registered as a limited liability company on the 21st November, 1899, the first seven subscribers to the Articles of Association including E. E. Ashby, and Mrs E. Bergh (the widow of L. Bergh).

The design on the tokens of the original owners of the business, J. Caro & Co., of the man ploughing, was symbolical of the needs of the town and country clients in the first decades of the existence of Canterbury; and all gardening, builders' and household tools are still supplied, together with sports goods, china, crockery, silverware, and hardware of every description. It can have been no easy task to maintain stocks during and after a second world war, but the spirit of the organisation seems to have proved adequate.

2. *T. W. Gourlay & Co., of High Street*

THIS FIRM seems to have had but a very brief period of existence in Christchurch, probably from 1862 to 1865.

The date of the establishment of the business is unknown, but probably coincided with the erection of their premises. The Christchurch *Press* records an advertisement in their issue of 22nd October, 1862 as follows:

NEW IRONMONGERY STORE ECONOMY HOUSE

Thomas W. Gourlay & Co. beg to advise the public that they will open their newly erected premises in the Ferry road on Monday, 15th September, with an assortment of General Ironmongery, comprising builders ironmongery, brassfoundry, carpenters' tools, and a great variety of articles too numerous to mention in detail. Further shipments expected from England of which due notice will be given. Please observe the address:

ECONOMY HOUSE

Ferry Road, near Litchfield St., Christchurch.

In an early issue of the Southern Provinces Almanac they advertised as follows:

ECONOMY HOUSE

IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT

FERRY ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH

THOMAS W. GOURLAY and CO.,

PROPRIETORS

N.B.—T. W. Gourlay & Co. expect to receive from England in a short time, a quantity of Room Paper, Oil, Colours, Paints and Glass.

January 1863.



Whilst in business they issued two tokens, which are listed by Allan Sutherland as:

(1) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. Rare.

O. A fire grate in centre, T. W. GOURLAY & CO. IMPORTERS OF in three curved lines over, AND KITCHENERS CHRISTCHURCH similarly below: beaded rim.

R. A cross-cut saw in centre, ECONOMY HOUSE BUILDERS & FURNISHING in four lines over IRONMONGERY HIGH STREET in two half circles under: beaded rim.

(2) PENNY. Scarce.

O. and R. As above, but shorter handles to saw, also words vary in disposition, noticeably in IRONMONGERY to HIGH STREET and BUILDER to HOUSE.

The advertisements were continued in 1864, showing Ferry Road still as the address, but listed in the Trades Directory as High Street.

In the year 1865 both the Trades Directory and the special advertisement show the address as High Street, the north-west portion of the old road to the 'Ferry' having been re-named.

The advertisement in 1865 amplifies the list of goods offered for the use of the public, showing:

Iron, Zinc, Horse shoes, and nails of
every description kept in stock.

There was no advertisement in the Almanac of 1866, nor subsequently, which would indicate the cessation of the business; at any rate the name of T. W. Gourlay disappears from commercial records.

3) *Mason Struthers & Co.*

Still known by its original name, was commenced by Robert Struthers in the third decade of the life of the young, though rapidly growing city.

At that time there was still a great amount of unoccupied land even in the city area and the drainage system of the swampy ground was still in course of development; it is therefore not surprising that one hears that on ground very near to Lichfield Street the evidence of the underlying swamp was readily seen. If the ground was stamped upon it would shake for several hundred yards around. Ducks flying overhead from the Avon could be shot from the doorways of Colombo Street shops.

There were no tar-sealed roads, and one may better imagine than describe the infinite amount of labour involved in caring for any perishable goods that might be stocked and in keeping reasonably clean and bright anything on which dust might readily gather.

One has only admiration for the courage and enterprise of those who established businesses under such conditions as existed in the first quarter of a century of the life of Christchurch.

Associated with Robert Struthers in partnership was Frederick Mason, the business taking its title as Mason, Struthers & Co. A fine three-storey building was erected in 1878 at the corner of Colombo and Lichfield Streets, on the



site still occupied by this company. The building has been extended further down Colombo Street, the windows all widened to modern standards, and many internal alterations made; but the structure of the building is unaltered.

Robert Struthers was a great Scotchman and a great bowler, says a contemporary. The partnership worked amicably for some years, the Deering reaping and binding machine—one of the first imported—being run by them. They conceived the idea of introducing the machine to

Australia and Mr Mason went there with that object. It was found necessary for him to remain to work the agency properly, so the partnership was dissolved. For some time Mr Struthers carried on in Christchurch, being associated with Hill and Hartridge of London. The partnership with Hill & Hartridge and Mr Struthers was dissolved as from December 31st, 1899, Robert Struthers continuing the business on his own account.

The original business was described as Wholesale & Retail Ironmongers, and one can imagine the nature of the goods stocked in the early days of candles and kerosene lamps, open fireplaces, and transport by means of gigs, traps and coaches. Carriage lamps in varied designs would make an attractive display; locks and keys would not be the small and almost useless things such as one may purchase today for many times the price charged then. They had security as their main purpose in manufacture in those days. The ironmongery of all kinds was of solid, honest workmanship and was meant to last for a reasonable period of service. There was a substantial Sadlery department and sports goods of all kinds were stocked. These would include in those days supplies for the sport of Archery. Cart wheels and all parts were sold; stock was displayed on the outside of the doorways and, after they were invented, cycles hung from the ceiling.



Only two Tokens bore the name of Mason, Struthers, & Co., the description given by Allan Sutherland being as follows:

- (1) PENNY (n. d.) 31mm. (Stokes & Martin).
 O. A so-called Maori head with ONE PENNY TOKEN around; a plain circle within the beaded rim. (The features resemble an Australian aboriginal. The token was struck in Australia.)
 R. In plain circle WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGERS in four lines with scroll interlacing words; around MASON STRUTHERS & CO with STOKES & MARTIN. MELBOURNE in minute letters below; a plain circle inside beaded rim; O in WHOLESALE at S.
- (2) PENNY (n. d.) 31mm.
 O. as above.
 R. as above, but scroll varies. after Co.; O in WHOLESALE at T.

Mention has been made of the basis of Canterbury's prosperity, and, keeping pace with the progress of the province's basic industry, we find Mason Struthers & Co. at quite an early date advertising themselves as chief agents in New Zealand for modern farm equipment such as Dairy machinery and appliances, cream coolers and vats, engines and boilers suitable for Dairy Factories, etc., steam pumps and injectors, milk testers for hand and power, dairy glassware, skim milk weighers, cream elevators, latest books on dairying and milk testing, churn and butter workers, scales, shafting, pulleys, piping and belting; also butter and cheese-making appliances, machine oils, plants for cleaning and pasteurising milk, recorder for weighing and measuring milk in one operation, all Separator goods, and requisites of every description for Factory, Creamery and Dairy.

Goods were delivered by young boys in hand carts—sometimes with disastrous results to breakable goods. Goods were also delivered in a horse-drawn cart, similar to those stocked for sale.

To popularise bicycles, the Timaru-Christchurch road race was started, the first race leaving from the Timaru wool stores.

That no expense was spared to provide equipment to facilitate handling and storing of goods is indicated by the



fact that the Iron rack cost £500, being made of imported wood, without any nailing. That figure would be considerably higher on to-day's money values. Another invidious comparison of "Then" with "Now" records that one man in the employ of the Company could carry 5 cwt. of iron on his back—no mean feat.

Country travellers went their rounds on bicycles and also by Coach. One amusing story is told, evidently of the days when telephonic communication was little used—if at all. A commercial traveller went into North Canterbury, due to return within four days. At the end of a fortnight there was no sign of him, so another commercial traveller was sent to find him. At the end of another fortnight neither man had returned! Apparently their enthusiasm for the "wares" of the country hotel offered greater attractions than the reward for selling those stocked by Mason Struthers & Co.

In 1903 Robert Struthers sold the business, then established a quarter of a century, to a company. Mr Struthers lived in retirement after disposing of his interest in the business, and his beautiful home on Papanui Road is now

“Acland”, the Girls’ High School Hostel. His name is perpetuated in Struthers Lane, off Colombo Street.

The nature of the goods stocked has changed with the passing years, and as one strolls through the modern store to-day, the most up-to-date goods in not only ironmongery and farming requirements may be seen, but also, attractively displayed, all sorts of household goods, china, crystal and glassware, toilet luxuries and sports necessities.

It is now seventy years since the business was established, and it is still progressive and progressing. Although some of the land originally owned has been sold in the interests of a growing city, the premises occupied cover a substantial area of land in the heart of the city and the buildings are kept up-to-date.

4. *Edward Reece*

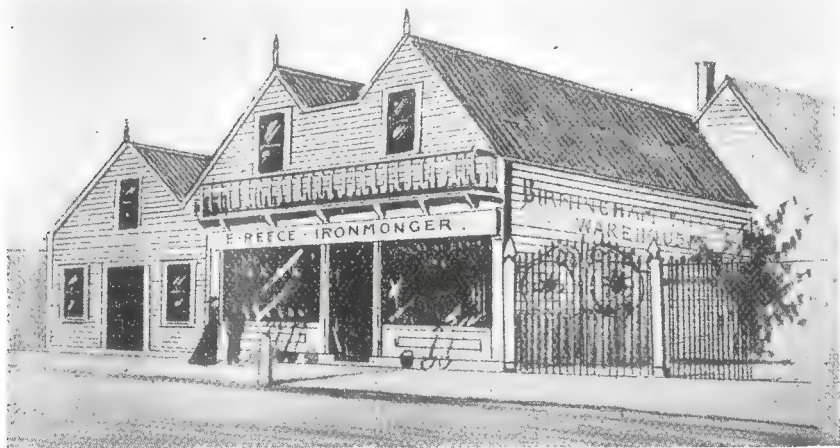
EDWARD REECE, general merchant, of Christchurch, issued three types of pennies and three halfpennies. He established his business in Lyttelton in 1856, later opening a shop in Christchurch, and another business in Fiji.



Edward Reece

Behind this brief paragraph lies as interesting a story as a new land could wish for; for from 1856 until the present time this business has flourished, changing with the changing times and fashions, and is still one of the leading stores in the same line of goods as those for the sale of which it was established ninety-four years ago.

The Cyclopædia of New Zealand informs us that Edward Reece was the son of a Shropshire farmer. After remaining some time on his father's farm, he went to Birmingham, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the hardware business, with a view to a future in the colonies. He had familiarised himself with colonial wants and selected the new Canterbury settlement as the scene of his enterprise. Mr Reece purchased a shipment of stock, and left England himself in the ship *Caroline Agnes* for Lyttelton, where he



arrived on the 17th August, 1855. He at once set about preparing the way in Christchurch for the business, which he carried on for many years; not, however, restricting his operations to Canterbury, but conducting large undertakings in other parts of New Zealand and in Fiji. Mr Reece personally superintended the business until 1879, when he handed over the management to his son, William Reece. As a colonist he was highly esteemed, both in his business

relations and in private life; Edward Reece died in 1887. It is of interest to note that the first election for Christchurch municipal councillors took place on 28th February, 1862, when no fewer than twenty-two candidates were nominated; amongst the nine elected was Edward Reece—the appointment being made less than seven years after his arrival in the colony.

Allan Sutherland lists Reece's Token issues as follows:

- (1) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. (T. Stokes). Scarce.
 - O. EDWARD REECE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUILDERS AND FURNISHING IRONMONGER BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD WAREHOUSE CHRISTCHURCH CANTERBURY N.Z. in twelve lines; the W of WHOLESALE touching W of Edward, the A of AND to left of W, the S of BUILDERS to left of the I of RETAIL, N of N.Z. to left of E of CANTERBURY; beaded rim.
 - R. Wheat sheaf and sickle to left, a shearer working to right, ADVANCE CANTERBURY over, NEW ZEALAND below; beaded rim.
- (2) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.
 - O. As No. 1 with the W of WHOLESALE lower, and opposite S, the A of AND under the W and the S of BUILDERS under the I of RETAIL.
 - R. As No. 1.
- (3) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.
 - O. As No. 1, with W touching W, with the A of AND under W; the S of BUILDERS is under the I of RETAIL.
 - R. As No. 1.
- (4) HALFPENNY (n.d.) 28mm.
 - O. As No. 1, with legend in twelve lines, the W of WHOLESALE almost touching the W of EDWARD the A of AND slightly to the left, the S of BUILDERS slightly right of I in RETAIL.
 - R. As No. 1, but one ear of wheat to centre of D; sickle handle to first stem of A. Sickle handle not touching



sheafband. (A pattern in brass in the Australian Museum.)

- (5) HALFPENNY (n.d.) 28mm. Rare.

O. As in No. 4.

R. As No. 4, but two wheat ears opposite D; legends in smaller letters and letters closer together; sickle handle below A.

- (6) HALFPENNY (n.d.) 28mm.

O. As No. 4.

R. As No. 4, but two wheat ears to D; sickle handle to first stem of A, and touching sheaf-band.

An interesting and very full record of the history of the business published forty years ago is of value today. The title of the trading concern then was Edward Reece and Sons (William Reece), Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers and Importers of British and Foreign Hardware; Wholesale and Retail premises, Colombo Street, Christchurch; Iron-yard and Store, Lichfield Street. The extensive and well-known business of this firm was founded in 1856 by the late Mr Edward Reece, since whose death it has been continued

by his son, the present proprietor. Many old colonists will remember the old wooden building with its three feet gables in which the business of the firm was originally commenced on the present site. This old relic of the past was pulled down, and replaced by the present handsome three-storey building of brick in which the wholesale and retail business is conducted; this was opened on 1st November, 1879. The main retail show-room is on the ground floor, and extends back 150 feet from the street. An enormous stock is maintained, the entire department being set out with handsome show-cases, counters and other contrivances for displaying goods, which it would be impossible to enumerate. A few lines, however, may be mentioned; such as sterling silver and electro-plated ware, fancy goods, cutlery, toilet and general brushware, lamps, filters, general furnishing ironmongery of all descriptions, cricket, tennis and croquet tools, Milner's Safes, brass foundry, bicycles and bicycle sundries, all kinds of fencing material, lawnmowers, farm and garden tools. Reece and Sons make a special feature of maintaining a very fine stock of guns and ammunition. Ascending by a staircase, the visitor reaches the first floor, where there is another large show-room displaying fire-grates, hearths, mantels, and over-mantels in endless variety, from the simplest and plainest to the most costly and elegant. The top floor contains reserve stocks of lamps, lamp-glasses, tinware, and numerous other articles. A large cellar in the basement is used for storing the firm's enormous stocks of lubricating oils. The wholesale department which adjoins the retail is entirely separate from the latter, its three stories being utilised for the sole purpose of this branch of the firm's business. There is a cart entrance from Lichfield Street for convenience of receiving and delivering. In addition to the main premises, there is a two-storey store at the back, where axles, spades, shovels, white lead, pumps, rams, hollow-ware, and floor-tiles are stored in enormous quantities. Owing to the development of the firm's business, a large building has been erected on the opposite side of Lichfield Street for the purpose of a bulk store. This building covers a quarter of an acre of land, and is used for the storage of pig-iron, galvanised and sheet iron, bar-iron, wire-nails, stoves, carriage

woodware, and numerous other lines. There is a large overhead travelling crane, fitted up so as to move heavy goods to any part of the building. Outside of this building is a large yard in which are stacked such goods as fire-bricks, roofing tiles, and other articles, not liable to damage by wet weather. The offices of the firm are situated in the main building at the back of the retail department. The firm possesses every facility for obtaining all classes of goods in which it deals direct from the best markets of Britain, America, and the Continent of Europe. By every mail it has immense shipments coming forward in all lines. Messrs Reece and Sons have a large connection not only in the City of Christchurch, but among farmers and settlers throughout Canterbury, and transact business wholesale in all parts of New Zealand.



It is of interest to discover that the block of shops in Colombo Street was designed for Reece and Sons by William

Albert Paxton Clarkson, A.R.I.B.A., the eldest son of the late Samuel Clarkson, one of Canterbury's earliest colonists and also an issuer of tokens.

The business of E. Reece Ltd. is today, ninety-four years after the commencement by Edward Reece, a thriving and up-to-date concern and still on the land occupied from the inception of the organisation.

A walk through the store today shows a very different stock from that of forty years ago, described above. There are still the large stocks of silver-ware, ironmongery and sports goods, but in these days of specialists there are no longer bicycles and their accessories; no more register grates, mantles, and over-mantels; and carriage woodware is a relic of the past.

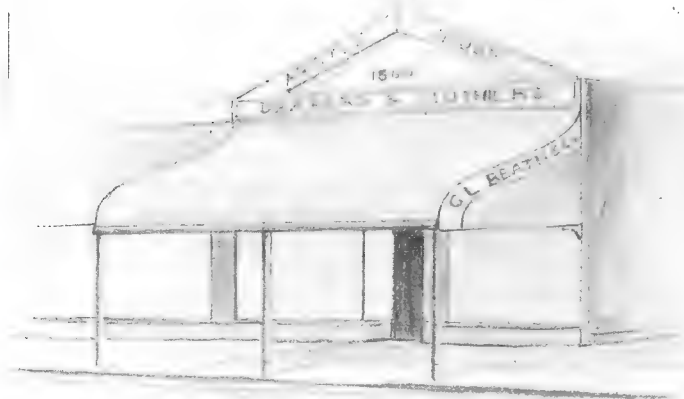
Although we cannot make use of the earlier historian's word 'enormous', we can acknowledge that the firm has kept pace with the times and all its large stocks are up-to date, as is the method of display.

The business established by Edward Reece in 1856 was formed into a company in 1917, the first chairman of directors being his son, William Reece.

THREE DRAPERS

1. *Beath & Co. Ltd*

G. L. BEATH & Co., Drapers, was originally founded by Mr Kirby in 1860, and after six years he was joined by George L. Beath. Later Mr Kirby was succeeded in the partnership by Frank S. Malcolm, brother-in-law of Mr Beath, and the business was carried on for some considerable time under the title of G. L. Beath & Co., until, in fact, the year 1896.



The premises were located in Cashel Street, near the A.1 Hotel which was on the corner of Cashel and Colombo Streets.

In common with other traders in the new colony, G. L. Beath & Co. experienced difficulty in obtaining sufficient coins as change for small purchases and they were compelled

to issue their own token coinage. There were seven issues, of which Allan Sutherland gives the following description:

- (1) PENNY (n.d.) 31mm. (T. Stokes).

O. G. L. Beath & Co. CLOTHIERS DRAPERS CHRISTCHURCH curved around DIRECT IMPORTERS in centre; a quatrefoil above and below; the I of CLOTHIERS is under T of BEATH and the vertical stroke of D of DIRECT in line with last vertical line of M of IMPORTERS; linear and beaded rim.

R. Argye Arms (two lions rampant as supporters, boar's head as crest; VIXET ET NOSTRA VOCO on scroll) with ARGYLE HOUSE above and CASHEL STREET below; the last T of STREET being close to foot of lion supporter; linear and beaded rim. Also found in brass.

- (2) PENNY (n.d.) 31mm. Upset. Scarce.

O. As above, but with vertical stroke of D inside right hand vertical stroke of M. (Not in Australian Museums).

R. As above.



- (3) PENNY (n.d.) 31mm.

O. As above, but with crosses in place of quatrefoils; I of CLOTHIERS under left limb of H, and the vertical stroke of D in direct line with last vertical stroke of M.

R. As in (1); more space between T and lion's foot.

- (4) PENNY (n.d.) 31mm.

O. As in (3), but I of CLOTHIERS is between T and

H of BEATH and vertical stroke of D is over middle of M.

R. As in (1); lion's foot close to T. Also found in brass.

- (5) PENNY (n.d.) 31mm.

O. As in (4); I between T and H; D over middle of M.

R. As in (3), with more space after T. Also found in brass.

- (6) PENNY (n.d.) 31mm.

O. The I of CLOTHIERS is under T of BEATH and the vertical line of D in line with the last vertical stroke of M.

R. As in (1).

- (7) PENNY (n.d.)

O. and R. as in (3). A larger piece. 35mm.

(Brass probably a pattern, in YELLAND Collection).

The motto on the token, VIXET ET NOSTRA VOVO
—'A call to effort for our country', was evidently of mixed patriotic and commercial origin.

Among the vicissitudes which had to be borne in the early days was one loss caused primarily by lack of space required in an expanding business. In the same year that G. L. Beath went into partnership with Mr Kirby, 1866, the Town Hall in High Street, built of stone and brick was opened on September 16th. Three hundred citizens were present at the opening concert given by the Musical Society. The Town Hall appeared quite a substantial structure, with walls twenty-six feet high and twenty-seven inches thick. It was in use for some time and whilst leased to Robert Haller, a well-known conjuror of the period, it was severely strained by an earthquake and pronounced unsafe for public gatherings. The property was sold by auction on March 15th, 1871, to Mr L. E. Nathan for £3,900 and he leased it to G. L. Beath for a drapery store. Whilst in Mr Beath's occupation the premises were destroyed by fire and he was a heavy loser; for just a few days previously he had landed a shipment of drapery valued at £3,000 and he had not increased his fire insurance cover beyond the current policy of £1,000.

During this thirty-year period the growth of the business demanded an expansion in space and we find the narrow,



one-storey building had absorbed the small building to the west, had itself grown to three storeys, and grasped not only the one to the east formerly in the occupation of Angus the Saddler, but also one still further east. So, in contemporary photographs we see, looking from the Cathedral down Colombo Street to Cashmere Hills, the A.1 Hotel on the corner of Cashel Street, and then Beath's wide block eastwards of it.

In 1896 Mr Malcolm retired to enter his own business, and J. E. Wickenden, a West End draper of London, and a man of great ability and foresight, joined Mr Beath. The business speedily extended in various ways until it assumed proportions which necessitated an increase of capital, and in 1902 the concern was floated into a limited liability company with Mr Wickenden as the first Managing Director, Mr Beath's age having necessitated his retirement from more active duty. Mr Beath retained his seat on the directorate until his decease in 1914.

In 1906 Mr Wickenden passed away and was succeeded as Managing Director early in 1907 by James Mitchell, under whose able direction great progress was made in



extending and improving the company's business. In 1907 the Board was strengthened by the appointment of C. M. Ollivier.

By 1907 New Zealand was in a prosperous condition and Beath & Co. Ltd. had progressed with the prosperity of the country. In the ten years ending 1923 its trade had trebled itself. Such an expansion necessarily demanded further space and capital, and besides raising its paid-up capital the Company acquired the freehold of the rectangular block formed by Packer's right-of-way, Cashel Street, and Colombo Street as far as, and including, Andrews' old-established pork butchery as well as the A.1 Hotel.

The only freehold land held by the Company in 1935 was the block in Cashel Street which was apparently its original holding and in that year the great six-storey building, with tea-room and roof-garden was erected, from designs by the Managing Director, Mr Mitchell. How many Christchurch residents have regretted the closing of the roof-garden and top-floor tea-rooms from which they have enjoyed and shown visitors to the City the splendid panorama from the Ocean to the Southern Alps?

Mr Mitchell died in 1917 and C. Ogilvie, who had held the post of warehouse and assistant manager for a considerable time, was appointed Manager, with a seat on the Board. He proved himself to be a man of rare ability and judgment and in time was appointed Managing Director, which position he held until his death in April, 1948. After the decease of Mr Ogilvie, J. T. McCorkindale, general manager and a Director, was appointed Managing Director. In the long period from 1860 until 1950, no fewer than ninety years, there have been only six men to hold the chief executive position.

Through the decades, from the days of kerosene lamps, to gas and electricity, Beath's have kept up with the times; their early deliveries were made by horse-drawn vehicles, to be followed with the passing years by a motor-van, which in turn looks antiquated by today's standards.

Continued progress resulted in the purchase, in the year 1934, of Sorenson's block, thus giving access to Lichfield Street. The firm today occupies an area of about three-quarters of an acre in the heart of Christchurch. A programme of major extensions was interrupted by the outbreak of the second World War, to be resumed as soon as conditions permit.

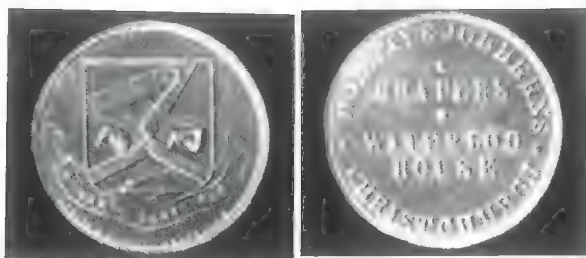
From the early days a substantial country clientele was established, and in due time this led to the development of four thriving branches: Timaru, Ashburton, Greymouth and Kaikoura, which, with the parent House continue to progress.

2. *Hobday & Jobberns*

HOBDAY & JOBBERNS fade early from the history of Christchurch.

This firm was established as a drapery emporium in premises in the centre of the city, on the corner of Cashel and Colombo Streets, opposite the A.1 Hotel, naming their building 'Waterloo House'.

They issued the following tokens:



- (1) PENNY (n.d.) $33\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Stokes & Martin).
 O. DRAPERS. WATERLOO HOUSE in centre;
 HOBDAY & JOBBERNS . CHRISTCHURCH .
 around within the beaded rim.
 R. Shield of Arms of the province of Canterbury;
 ADVANCE CANTERBURY below on scroll;
 STOKES & MARTIN MELBOURNE in minute
 letters below; D of DRAPERS below B of HOBDAY.
 Heads of animals touch bar; beaded rim (found in
 copper and bronze).
- (2) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.
 O. As above.
 R. As above, but the opening of the tunnel is rather
 larger.
- (3) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.
 O. As above.
 R. As above, but with much larger opening to tunnel.
- (4) PENNY (n.d.) 35mm.
 O. and R. As above, but 1mm. larger. (Doubtful
 variety.)
- (5) PENNY (n.d.) 33mm.
 O. As above, but the name longer; D of DRAPERS
 level with B of HOBDAY.
 R. As above, but the animals' heads in Arms do not
 touch the bars and the maker's name is omitted.

From the arrival of the first four ships in Lyttelton Harbour in December 1850, all transport to Christchurch had to be via the laborious Bridle Path or by boat to Sumner and up the Avon to the Bricks Wharf near Barbadoes Street Bridge. The tunnel through the Port Hills was opened on

9th December, 1867, thus solving a difficult problem for all the business houses in the city.

The new method of transport was apparently included in the Canterbury Province Coat of Arms. Hobday & Jobberns show the Canterbury Arms on the reverse of their tokens, the open Tunnel being part of the design—rather an unusual heraldic emblem.

The firm of Hobday & Jobberns was well-known in the early days, two other shops separating them from Ballantyne's in Cashel Street.

The fire hazard seems to have been a very real menace to the early colonists. Just before two o'clock in the afternoon of October 3rd, 1888, a fire started in a pressing room upstairs in Hobday & Jobberns' building. When first noticed it could have been stopped by a bucket of water if there had been a bucket handy, but it got out of hand and swept through the brick two-storey building on the corner and the three-storey building next to it on Colombo Street. When the brigade arrived it gave its immediate attention to saving the adjoining buildings and the A.I. Hotel on the opposite side of Colombo Street. Between Hobday & Co. and Ballantyne's in Cashel Street were the shops of Gould & Co., Chemists, and M. Sandstein, Jeweller. These were damaged by water and smoke, but on all sides it was agreed that the brigade did a great job in confining the fire to Hobday's block. Hobday & Co. had about sixty hands, but half of them were away at lunch and the others got out without difficulty. The name of the firm had evidently been altered since the issue of the tokens.

The recollections of an on-looker written many years later give some interesting information relative to the difficulties under which firemen had to work in those early days. The brigade had two steam engines, and, probably, one chemical engine, all horse-drawn. The horses were at various parts of the city, drawing water-carts or drays. The rule was that when they heard the fire-bell the City Council's drivers should leave their vehicles where they were and gallop the horses to the fire stations where the fire engines had to stop until the horses arrived. Thus any fire had a good chance to get out of control in the early stages. The first fire

engine in the city was a hand pump. There was a fire team of thirty volunteers, and they were all needed because the engine had to be hauled to the fire by man power, and then operated by seven or eight men a side. This engine was purchased by the Provincial Council because of a disastrous fire at Cashel House, between the A.1. corner and the present site of the D.I.C. in the 'sixties. In the 'seventies money was raised by public subscription for the purchase of a steam engine, the first, it was proudly announced, to be brought south of the Equator. This was probably the old Extinguisher, long stationed in the Chester Street building now occupied by the Plunket Society. A few years later the city bought a much more powerful steam pump, known as the Deluge and a new fire station was established in Lichfield Street, about midway between Colombo and Manchester Streets. For Hobday's fire one engine operated from an underground tank at Lichfield Street and the other from a surface tank, opposite the White Hart Hotel. There was no high pressure water supply and tanks supplied by artesian wells were built at various convenient points.

The writer goes on to say that he has a fairly clear recollection of the fire of 1888. He was on the Montreal Street bridge when the firebells rang and saw the thin stream of smoke rising above the lower roofs. In those days one always listened for the bell signal, one stroke for south-east, two for south-west, three for north-west and four for north-east. The signal indicated to firemen and police what part of the city to make for and it was very necessary because firemen and fire police were all volunteers and had to be gathered from all directions. At this fire the writer first saw an extension ladder used. It was run up to enable firemen to put a rope round the brickwork at the top of the three-storey frontage. The walls were badly split by the heat and had to be pulled down so that the street in front could be used with safety.

A later historian states that 'a fire-engine in this city so vulnerable to damage by fire was a thing of pride and affection if we judge from the kindly interest taken by all, not least the City Councillors, in the ceremony of naming

each new engine.' This refers to 'Extinguisher' and 'Deluge' just mentioned.

Hobday's building was rebuilt in 1889 and was taken over by Lonargan and Lonargan, a drapery firm whose premises were in Cashel Street west of Ballantyne's block. They took another draper named McClea into partnership and the firm was re-established as Lonargan and McClea.

The business of J. Ballantyne & Co. finally absorbed the two intervening shops and then Hobday's block, although until recently the corner building was still known as Hobday's building to old identities.

3. *William Pratt*

DUNSTABLE HOUSE, on the corner of Cashel and Colombo Streets, one of the busiest corners in the hub of the Christchurch business area, represents an interesting development in the life of the city.

Mrs David Clarkson, of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, established a drapery business in 1854, at 'Dunstable House', a small cottage in Cashel Street. Her stock comprised 'a few



Mr & Mrs David Clarkson

reels of cotton and some straw hats'. Later, her husband built a shop in front of the cottage, and joined her in the business. David and Elizabeth Clarkson, to whom reference has been made in the story of Samuel Clarkson, arrived at Lyttelton on 14th August, 1851, having sailed from London in the *Labuan* on 28th April. In 1854 David Clarkson built the cottage on a section in Cashel Street, and his wife, evidently possessing business acumen, sent to England for two cases of straw hats. The demand was so encouraging that she sent for another order of general drapery lines. At first she used a room in the cottage, which was forty feet back from the road, but before long a small gabled shop was erected on the street front, and subsequently a two-storeyed building alongside. Dunstable, their place of origin, is a centre for straw hat manufacture, and they called their establishment after their native town. David Clarkson's sister, Elizabeth, assisted them as the business grew.



The business was conducted successfully until 1863, when it was sold to William Pratt.

William Pratt first arrived in Nelson on 4th February, 1843, and in Wellington in 1848. During the six years

between 1843 and 1849 he was quite a rover, having interests ranging from ship-building, growing potatoes in Tahiti, to farming. In 1848 we find him book-keeping in a general store in Wellington. He was there during the great earthquakes of that year. Hearing of the prospects of the new Church of England settlement in Canterbury, he moved to Port Cooper (later called Lyttelton), in 1849. Having arranged first for stocks of goods for a general store, and also for the store itself by having a prefabricated store made in Nelson where timber was cheap, he had this shipped down ready for erection. We find his advertisement in the centre of the front page of the *Lyttelton Times* of Saturday, 11th January, 1851, offering a variety of widely assorted goods for sale at the general drapery store and bakehouse, Canterbury Street.



Miss Elizabeth Clarkson



William Pratt

In 1854 Pratt gave up his business and went back to Nelson. He came to Christchurch in 1863 and unsuccessfully tried to buy another business. Returning over the Bridle Path to Lyttelton, by chance he met David Clarkson, the meeting resulting in his purchasing Dunstable House,

which he took over on 4th January, 1864. The Clarksons then went to Timaru, where in the story of Clarkson & Turnbull we meet them again. Miss Elizabeth Clarkson remained as an employee of William Pratt.

The business prospered and expanded immediately, and Pratt soon replaced the old building with a much larger brick one, as well as building a big stone store to hold reserve stock which took a long time to arrive. During William Pratt's ownership of Dunstable House he issued the following Tokens:



- (1) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. Scarce (W. J. Taylor).
 O. WILLIAM PRATT DIRECT IMPORTER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LINEN DRAPERY AND CLOTHING in eight lines; the vertical strokes of the R of EVERY and L of LINEN in line; beaded rim.
 R. 1854 straight across centre, ESTABLISHED straight above, a bar under and CASHEL STREET in half-circle; DUNSTABLE HOUSE above, CHRISTCHURCH N.Z. below around within beaded rim; the first C of CHRISTCHURCH opposite the A of CASHEL. (Also found with figure 4 missing.)
- (2) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.
 O. As above.
 R. As above, but with the first C of CHRISTCHURCH opposite the space between C and A of CASHEL.
- (3) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. Scarce.
 O. As above, but with smaller narrower scrolls, and more space between AND and CLOTHING.

R. As above, but with the first C of CHRISTCHURCH opposite the C of CASHEL.

(4) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.

O. As No. 3 above, but the vertical stroke of L is under middle of R and I exactly under point of Y in EVERY; the scrolls are also slightly different.

These tokens bear no date, but presumably it would be some time between 1864 and 1872 when they were struck.

In 1882 William Pratt sold the business conducted at Dunstable House to John Ballantyne, but he retained ownership of the land and buildings.

William Pratt was born in 1823, educated at a private boarding school in Durham, and brought up to the drapery trade. He was for some time employed as a drapers' assistant in London before deciding to come out to New Zealand with the early settlers of Nelson in 1843. During his five years in Lyttelton, already mentioned, Pratt witnessed the landing of most of the Canterbury Pilgrims. Later, whilst conducting the business purchased from David Clarkson, Pratt acquired the freehold of the property on which Dunstable House stood, together with the one at the corner of Colombo and Cashel Streets, occupied for many years by Hobday & Jobberns and their successors. William Pratt was twice returned as a member of the Christchurch City Council during his residence in Canterbury, and wrote a most interesting book entitled *Colonial Experiences in New Zealand, by an old Colonist*, in which he described the life of the early settlers. Pratt's private residence was opposite the German Church in Worcester Street, the house formerly being the home of the Rev James Buller of the Wesleyan Church, who is himself remembered as the author of *Forty Years in New Zealand*, and as the father of Sir Walter Buller. The house is still standing, being part of the 'St Elmo' property.

William Pratt retired from business in 1882, after selling his business to John Ballantyne; the freehold was retained and owned for many years by the Pratt Estate.

John Ballantyne, a scion of an old border family, was born at Selkirk, Scotland, in 1825. At an early age he

developed a taste for farming, a taste which was, however, not gratified till much later in life. After receiving a good education, he became, in accordance with the desire of his parents, apprenticed to a drapery firm at Berwick-on-Tweed. He faithfully served his time, and then, in order to gain a wider experience, he removed to Liverpool, where he remained a few years, and subsequently returned to Berwick. Australia at that time had begun to be looked upon as a desirable field for emigration, and John Ballantyne, seeing the opportunity for advancement in a new country, set sail for Sydney, where he arrived in 1852. His recommendations to the firm of McArthur & Co. secured for him the position of traveller, and, in recognition of his ability, he was subsequently admitted to a partnership in the firm. Mr Ballantyne established a branch for the company in Adelaide and resided there for some years and then returned to England. He came back from the Old Country and recommenced business in Adelaide, but the climate proving unsuitable for his family he visited New Zealand in 1858 and decided to settle here. He returned to Adelaide, disposed of his business there, and after a troublesome voyage of five weeks in a leaky old wooden brig landed in Auckland in 1882. Wishful to fulfil his youthful ambition of settling upon the land, Mr Ballantyne travelled through New Zealand in quest of a suitable place. When he arrived in Christchurch he met George Gould, and, partly owing to that gentleman's influence, he was persuaded to take over Dunstable House, as William Pratt was about to retire from the business. Mr Ballantyne decided, however, to confine the period of his control of the business to seven years, and, on the expiration of that time he disposed of his interest to a firm which, after various subsequent changes, consisted in 1902 of his three sons, Josiah Ballantyne, Thorne Ballantyne and William Ballantyne. On his retirement from business, John Ballantyne was enabled to gratify his life's desire by purchasing a farm in the Rangitata district, in 1879. He became as successful a farmer as he had been a man of business, and for several years his face was a familiar one throughout South Canterbury, where he was highly

esteemed as a man and a colonist. John Ballantyne died on 6th August, 1899.

An historian in 1902 gave a very interesting picture of the business of J. Ballantyne & Co., Dunstable House, Christchurch; Stafford Street, Timaru; Basinghall Street, London. This reads as follows: Dunstable House, the chief warehouse of this firm, is a handsomely ornate building in the Italian style of architecture, and occupies a block of land over an acre in extent in the very heart of the city. An imposing verandah stretches along the fine frontage, protecting the goods in the large show windows from the sun's rays, and also adding to the beauty of the buildings and the comfort of pedestrians. The artistic window displays embrace every article of apparel, from a gentleman's tie to the latest Parisian costume or mantle, and admirable taste is exhibited in the arrangement of goods, and in the charming combination of colour and effect inside of each of the two entrances stands a handsome show case, filled with goods typical of the establishment, and the motto on one of them, 'Modern Art in Modern Dress', is applicable to all the work executed by Ballantyne & Co. So large a business is necessarily divided into many departments, and each branch is under the supervision of a trained expert. On the ground floor there are departments for men's clothing and mercery, for gloves, ribbons, laces, Manchester and heavy goods, general furnishings, carpets, floor-cloths and linoleums, millinery, mantles and costumes, and ladies' underclothing. In a special room on the ground floor, the fabrics of softer tints for evening use are exhibited by artificial light, daylight being excluded. A cellar, running under the main basement, is filled with a reserve stock of heavy goods, and other spare portions of the building upstairs are utilized for the storage of lighter stocks.

The bespoke tailoring and dressmaking departments are on the first floor, where there is a large well-lighted showroom, heavily stocked with English and Colonial tweeds, etc., and provided with separate rooms for measuring and cutting. From the corridors of the 'wells', which admit the light to the shops below, a busy scene is observed; the rustle of skirts, the hum of voices, the promptness and

civility extended to everyone, and the clockwork precision with which the business is conducted, recall similar scenes in the large warehouses in the Mother Country. Along the corridors referred to there are a number of private rooms where ladies' dresses are fitted. In the many workrooms on the first and second floors numerous men, women, boys and girls are busily engaged in the manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel of every description. In these well-lighted and airy rooms some hundreds of people are thus engaged, and a large dining room is set apart for their convenience.

When it is known that leading colonial importers like Ballantyne & Co. closely watch the changes of fashion in Paris and London, it ceases to be a matter for surprise that colonials generally are as well-dressed and up-to-date in appearance as their friends in the English towns. The firm's London representatives are always on the watch for new ideas that create a favourable impression at Home; and by reason of this it has come to be generally known that whatever goods are obtained from Ballantyne & Co. are not only of good quality, but also in the correct and latest styles. So much for half a century ago.

It is interesting to know that the sister-in-law of the original founder of this business, Miss Elizabeth Clarkson, stayed on through the William Pratt regime, and taught Ballantyne's first milliner to trim a hat. Years afterwards, as Mrs Taylor, she was entertained by and photographed with Mr William Ballantyne.

There is a further connection with the family of the founder of the business; William Albert Paxton Clarkson, A.R.I.B.A., the eldest son of Samuel Clarkson and nephew of David Clarkson, who is already mentioned as the architect of Reece's building, was also the architect for the Timaru premises of Ballantyne & Co., and of part of their Christchurch buildings.

Ballantyne's have continued through the days already mentioned elsewhere when representation by travellers and deliveries of goods were by means of horses, horse-drawn vehicles, bicycles and motor-cars and motor-vans of various vintages. An employee of the firm just retired after forty-four

years' service with the firm recalls the time when all rivers in North Canterbury had to be forded, and when, with the use of the first motor cars, a pick and shovel and ropes had to be carried to dig or haul the cars out of the rivers and creeks when necessary.

A street directory of 1916 shows no fewer than six shops east of Bates' building in Cashel Street; a Chemist, Book-seller, Ballantyne's, a Jeweller, Optician, and another Draper; whilst on Colombo Street, north of Reece's, there was an Ironmonger, then Ballantyne's, and on the corner of Colombo and Cashel Streets, the Draper already mentioned. The progress of Ballantyne's is indicated by the fact that in 1916 they became tenants of the corner block and finally their premises extended from Bates' building to the corner of Cashel Street and Colombo Street, and south



along Colombo Street to the premises they were already occupying. For thirty-four years past their establishment has been so closely allied to the life of the ordinary citizen of Christchurch that a common meeting-place has always been 'Ballantyne's Corner', and the buildings were an impressive block.

The place that Ballantyne's have occupied in the minds and hearts of the citizens of Christchurch was indicated

when the fire that destroyed their premises on the afternoon of 18th November, 1947, was regarded as a personal calamity. The high esteem in which they were held by competitive houses was proved by the immediate offer of stocks to enable them to continue business until shipments could reach New Zealand. For all time Ballantyne's have disproved the adage that there is no sentiment in business. Honourable, upright dealings and efficient, courteous service to the public have earned lasting respect.

Publicity has recently been given to the fact that the land on the corner of Cashel and Colombo Streets, which they have occupied for so long, has now been sold by the William Pratt Estate to J. Ballantyne & Company Limited, the area being 1 rood 12.1 perches. There is a temporary one-storey building on the site, and the purchase price was seventy-five thousand pounds—certainly a great contrast to the original price of town sections in Christchurch of three pounds per acre!

And so the name of William Pratt recedes completely from the business life of Christchurch, and J. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., go forward into our new century more firmly established and with the good wishes of every citizen of the City of the Plains.

THE PROVISION MERCHANT

HENRY JOSEPH HALL arrived in Auckland from Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, during the time of the Maori wars. He was accompanied by his cousin, John Dilworth, whose name is still known in the Queen City.

Hall left for Christchurch about 1857, having taken up the 60,000 acre Motunau block in North Canterbury. He also had large holdings at Birdling Brook, Leeston, and later owned considerable city property. Hall was essentially an agriculturalist and pastoralist, and his home was situated on the corner of Riccarton Road and Mandeville Street. The house was built on an old Maori grave-yard, and the grounds covered fifty acres. The fine old home is still standing and is in good preservation; stables and carriage houses are in evidence as tokens of an earlier age, and the house is occupied by Mr John Rhodes.

Henry J. Hall took up the grocery business as a side line and operated in 1864 from premises in Cashel Street west. In 1865 the Wesleyan Chapel in High Street was offered for sale and Hall bought it for £5,800 and converted it into a large store.

This site in High Street was given to the Methodists by John Broughton and originally held the first Methodist church in Canterbury. This was opened on Easter Sunday, 1854, and seated 200 persons. It was a building thirty-five by twenty feet, and although at that time stated to be the largest building in Christchurch, it had to be enlarged the following year. This again proved inadequate and another much larger building replaced it before 1860. Methodism again shortly out-grew this, and in 1864 the foundation stone of the much larger Durham Street Church was laid. The High Street premises were subsequently sold to H. J. Hall.



We do not know how long Hall's business operated, but a photograph taken about 1892 shows the old premises having been replaced by a new building, and at least half the frontage is occupied by a Mrs Withers, Art Needlework Depot and Fancy Repository.

The name of H. J. Hall appeared in the Southern Provinces Almanac until 1873, Hall relinquishing his business about this time to concentrate on his larger city and rural interests.

Henry Hall issued nineteen varieties of penny tokens, and three of a halfpenny. These are only bronze discs with an inscription; the differences occur in the position of the letters, words, and punctuation marks. They bear no design of any interest. Hall evidently circulated a large number of tokens necessitating possibly twenty-two or at least eighteen separate orders (as the half-pence would probably be included in some of the pence orders). Hall tokens were struck by the Melbourne medallists W. J. Taylor and Thomas Stokes.

Henry Joseph Hall died about the year 1896, having lived for some thirty-nine years in the City of the Plains.

There are descendants of Henry J. Hall still citizens of Christchurch.



The following is the description of tokens issued by him as listed by Allan Sutherland in his Numismatic History of New Zealand:

- (1) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. (W. J. Taylor).
 - O. ONE PENNY in two straight lines with a pointed bar above and below in the centre; *HENRY J. HALL* CHRISTCHURCH COFFEE MILLS around within the indented rim.
 - R. H. J. HALL in straight line across centre with a pointed bar above and below, square stops, *FAMILY GROCER*WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT around within indented rim.
- (2) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. (Upset). Scarce.
 - O. As No. 1.
 - R. A kangaroo and emu facing each other; in exergue W. J. Taylor, LONDON in minute letters. A mule.
- (3) HALFPENNY (n.d.) 28mm.
 - O. As No. 1, HALF in place of ONE; round spacing stops.
 - R. As No. 1. (Also found rev upset.)

- (4) HALFPENNY (n.d.) 28mm. (Upset). Rare.
 O. As No. 3.
 R. As the reverse of the halfpenny of Lipman Levy.
 A mule.
- (5) HALFPENNY (n.d.) 28mm. Rare.
 O. As reverse of No. 3.
 R. As the obverse of the halfpenny of E. F. Dease of
 Launceston, Tas. (fleece). A mule.
- (6) PENNY, same as No. 1, but 33mm.
 H. J. HALL, Small letter series with lines and
 crosses. (6 to 21 'H. J. Hall O. and R.')
- (6) PENNY (n.d.) 33mm. (W. J. Taylor).
 O. H. J. HALL with square stops across centre and a
 floriated cross before and after; a pointed bar above
 and below; CHRISTCHURCH in half-circle above,
 COFFEE MILLS below; the top bar points to the
 lower part of C and H, the lower bar left to the
 top of C and right to between L and S; rim beaded.
 R. As No. 1. (Also found upset).
- (7) PENNY (n.d.) 33mm.
 O. As No. 6, but with lower bar pointing between
 CO and S.
 R. As No. 1. (Also found upset.)
- (8) PENNY (n.d.) 33mm.
 O. As No. 7, but with the bars heavier; lower bar to
 C and S.
 R. As No. 1. (Also found upset.)
- (9) PENNY (n.d.) 33mm.
 O. As No. 6, but with lower bar pointing to the top
 of O and top of L, name shorter.
 R. As No. 1. (Also found upset.)
- (10) PENNY (n.d.) 33mm.
 O. As No. 6, but with the top bar lower pointing left
 below C; the lower bar points to top of O on the
 left and L and S on the right.
 R. As No. 1.
- (11) PENNY (n.d.) 33mm.
 O. As No. 6, but the top of bar is higher pointing to

the top of C and H; the lower bar points to O, and right to top of the second L of MILLS.

- R. As No. 1, bars closer. (Also found upset.)
Large letter series without lines or crosses.
(12 to 15 O. and R. round stops; 17 to 20
obverses square stops.)

- (12) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. Normal or half upset. Rare.
O. Round stops. H. J. HALL in large letters across centre; CHRISTCHURCH above and COFFEE MILLS below within beaded rim.
R. Round stops; H. J. HALL across centre, around which FAMILY GROCER: WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT: Top of W level with name, top of T below name; beaded rim.
- (13) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.
O. As No. 12.
R. As No. 12, but name shorter. Top of W and T level with name.
- (14) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.
O. As No. 12.
R. As No. 12, but with the bottom of L level with back of N; name long. Top of W and T above name.
- (15) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.
O. As No. 12.
R. As No. 12, but with name again shorter and bottom of second L slightly above back of N. Top of W level with top of name, top of T a little above name. (Also found upset.)
- (16) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.
O. As No. 12.
R. As No. 12, with name long, but W of WINE commences slightly above initial H, T above name; square stops after H and J.
- (17) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. (Obverse square stops.)
O. As No. 12, but with square stops, and the name is shorter; beaded rim.
R. As No. 12, with round stops; name long; the W of WINE slightly above the initial H and the second

L of HALL level with the back of N; top of T above name; beaded rim. (Also found upset.)

(18) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.

O. As No. 17.

R. As No. 17, but name is shorter; W level with top of H, and second L of HALL to middle of N, top of T below name. (Also found upset.)

(19) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.

O. As No. 17.

R. As No. 17, but name is shorter still and the second L of HALL just above the back of N, top of W and T level with name. (Also found upset.)

(20) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.

O. As No. 17.

R. As No. 17, with name long; W commences level with top of H and the second L of HALL is level with the back of N, top of T little above name. (Also found upset.)

(21) PENNY (n.d.) 34mm.

O. As No. 17. (Square stops.)

R. As No. 17, but with square stops and name short. W and T above name.

‘THE CUP THAT CHEERS’

Alliance Tea Company

WHAT must have been one of the earliest businesses in Christchurch was established on the corner of High and Hereford Streets, opposite the Bank of New Zealand, right in the centre of the city.



An excellent photograph shows the location of the premises, and gives a view of this central position in 1868. The roof of the erstwhile Wesleyan Chapel, at this date the store of Henry J. Hall, can be seen over the intervening roofs, whilst the Port Hills rise in the distance. On the right-hand side of the photograph can be seen, across the Cashel Street intersection, the front of the Town hall.

The nature of the goods stocked for sale is supplied on the tokens, of which there were two types issued.



- (1) PENNY 1866. 34mm. (T. Stokes). Scarce.
O. OPPOSITE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND—
ROBERT THOMPSON MANAGER in five lines
in centre; ALLIANCE TEA COMPANY curved
above; 1866 below. The Y of COMPANY level
with bottom of D in NEW ZEALAND; rim beaded.
R. ITALIAN WAREHOUSE FANCY GOODS in
four lines across field; around TEAS COFFEES
FRUITS AND SPICES. 1866. beaded rim. G of
GOODS between TE.
(2) PENNY 1866. 34mm. Scarce.
O. As above, but name longer; N of COMPANY
level with D of NEW ZEALAND, and Y below.
R. As above. G of GOODS lower, opposite T.

From the tokens we learn that the Manager was Robert Thompson, and the business operated in 1866, with an interesting variety of goods for sale.

Beyond this we have been unable to discover any information relative to the Alliance Tea Company or its Manager, Robert Thompson.

An advertisement in 1876 shows the premises occupied by a wholesale and family grocer and importer, so the transfer of the business was evidently between these dates.

It is probably a coincidence that the name of the grocer who occupied the shop and conducted business in 1876 is the same as that of the present owners of the newer building on this site, the later business being established in 1883.

‘THE STAFF OF LIFE’

Union Bakery Company

A FURTHER business connection has defied all efforts to discover information relative to its founders and operations.

The Union Bakery Company was in business long enough to issue two undated tokens, but no clue to the identity of the personnel or the location of the business premises has been traced.



The tokens issued were:

- (1) PENNY (n.d.) 30mm. (Stokes & Martin).
 - O. A wheatsheaf in centre with UNION BAKERY COMPANY in two half-circles above and CHRIST-CHURCH curved below; linear and beaded rim.
 - R. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BAKERS CONFECTIONERS AND GROCERS in eleven lines in a plain circle within the beaded rim.
- (2) PENNY (n.d.) 30mm. Scarce.
 - O. Head of a Maori, ONE PENNY TOKEN around, enclosed in a plain circle within the beaded rim.
 - R. As obverse of No. 1.

There is one thing of which we can be certain, and that is that this company traded within the period of the

issue of Token currency, and that they were substantial enough to provide their own small change during the time of monetary shortage.

The fact of this token being apparently the only surviving record of a presumably once virile business, illustrates forcibly the great permanent value of medallic specimens as an aid to history.

Students of classical Rome and Greece have on many occasions had to rely largely on the evidence of one or more coins to aid in their research.

MEAT FROM THE BUTCHER

Gaisford & Edmonds

ANOTHER establishment which has faded from the records of the city and from the memories of men is that of Gaisford & Edmonds, who for some time at least conducted their business as pork and general butchers somewhere in Colombo Street.



In 1875 they issued a token which is listed by Allan Sutherland as follows:

PENNY 1875. 34mm. (W. J. Taylor).

O. PORK & GENERAL BUTCHERS COLOMBO STREET CHRISTCHURCH in six straight lines with GAISFORD & EDMONDS. in half-circle above, NEW ZEALAND below; indented rim.

R. Justice seated with NEW ZEALAND over and 1875 in the exergue; indented rim.

There is another token in existence which appears to have a slight variation from the only one so far listed by Dr Arthur Andrews and Mr Allan Sutherland. This has what appears to be three sheaves on the left hand of 'Justice'; and, what seems to be a floral design in Dr Andrews' illustration, is definitely a ship on the horizon

on this latter token. It is possible that the illustrated coin is more worn and the ship therefore not reproduced clearly, and also that a fault in the die has given the appearance of sheaves.

In 1886 there were two butchers listed in the postal directory: William Gaisford, Sandyford Street, Sydenham, and G. Edmonds, 71 East Town Belt, Christchurch. The latter site was located on the corner of Fitzgerald Avenue and Tuam Street. It is possible that these were the partners in the Colombo Street business of an earlier date, but no proof has been secured to support this supposition.

So once again the token as a surviving historical link engenders the desire for further information!

ACCURATE TIME FROM THE WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER

Petersen, Watchmaker & Jeweller

B. M. Petersen, Watchmaker and Jeweller, was the sole representative in New Zealand in his line of business among our token issuers.

This firm was established in 1863 and is still in existence, trading now as Petersens Limited.



The founder of the firm, Benjamin Martin Petersen, was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1837, and was apprenticed to a watchmaker there. At an early age he sailed for Adelaide, where he obtained employment with a Mr J. M. Wendt. The Adelaide climate did not agree with Benjamin Petersen and he became very ill; so he came to Christchurch where he commenced business in High Street. He was appointed Swedish and Norwegian Consul General for New Zealand in 1868, and had

a special dispensation not to live in the Capital city. Whilst in Christchurch he became a naturalized British subject.

Late in the 'sixties Petersen decided to go to London and open an office there. He chartered a sailing vessel and started for England with a cargo of New Zealand produce;



Early view of High Street, showing Petersen's Building with clock.

but he sold most of it along the coast of South America. After arriving in England he opened an office in Dunster House, Mincing Lane. He was married in Bergen in 1872 and a son, his only child, Walter Lind Petersen, was born in 1876. Benjamin Petersen died from pneumonia at Anerley, a suburb of London, in 1916 at the age of 79.

Benjamin Petersen was interested in the business he founded for about five and a half years, when he sold to a Mr Nashelski. Nashelski was also in the ironmongery business, his organization after his death passing to Ashby, Bergh & Co.; their story is related elsewhere, as successors to J. Caro & Co.

The next owner of Petersen's business was Hermann Cohn of London, who conducted the business for a few years and then left New Zealand for London to start in business as a buyer for Colonials under the name of H. Cohn & Co. This firm was afterwards known as Bradley & Cohn, and later still as Bradley British Overseas Ltd.; they are still Petersen's Home buyers. Hermann Cohn had altered his name from Kohn to Cohn to avoid complications with his brother Heinrich Kohn.



This building was originally occupied by H. J. Hall. (see p. 57)

When Hermann Cohn went to London, he left the business under the control of John Monson in the shop, A. Gundersen in the watchmaking department, and Mr Blytt in the silversmiths department. These three were Norwegians and it is believed that they came from Bergen. About 1880 Gundersen withdrew from the firm, and went for a trip around the world; in 1882 he started a retail jewellery business in Christchurch under his own name. About the same time Mr Blytt's wife died, and he left for Norway. Mr Monson carried on the business himself until 1886. At that time Hermann Cohn, still in London, got into financial difficulties owing to old-fashioned jewellery being no longer popular. The Christchurch business was left with heavy stock of unsaleable goods. At that period New Zealand was on the verge of national bankruptcy, and the business of Petersen's was sold to Heinrich Kohn of Auckland, the brother of the owner. He was most successful, and conducted the business until his death about

1910. From then onwards the business was carried on by trustees, being managed by W. H. Seed until his death. Mr Seed had joined the firm in 1881 and was succeeded as manager by E. E. Wiltshire, who had been on the staff since 1914.

In 1928 the business was purchased by G. S. Matthews, and Mr Wiltshire carried on as manager. In February, 1929, the concern was sold to J. A. Robb, who had just returned from a trip to England. He had been in the jewellery business in many parts of New Zealand for twenty-six years, the previous seventeen conducting his own business at the corner of High and Hereford Streets, the corner associated earlier with the Alliance Tea Company—taken over in 1866. It is interesting to know that in 1914 J. A. Robb purchased Gundersen's business, and he still has in his private residence the English regulator clock, Vienna centre-second hanging regulator clock, Barometer and wall Thermometer which used to be part of the fittings in Gundersen's.

Mr Robb took Mr Wiltshire in as a co-director of the firm, and the business was carried on under their guidance until Mr Wiltshire's death in 1946. J. A. Robb's second son, C. M. Robb, who had joined the firm as an apprentice watchmaker in 1932, and who was later trained on the sales side of the business, was appointed manager.

The business is now operating under the control of J. A. Robb as Governing Director, and two of his sons, C. M. Robb and I. J. Robb as Directors.

The original shop was situated in High Street next to the Wesleyan Chapel, and consisted of a corrugated iron building with a large clock suspended over the premises. This was rebuilt prior to 1879, and it is on record that Mr Monson used to live on the premises. In 1911 a brick and concrete shop was built on the same site, the business being carried on in a temporary shop practically opposite whilst the building operations were in progress. The building used is now occupied by two tenants, one a Chemist and the other used as a Lingerie shop.

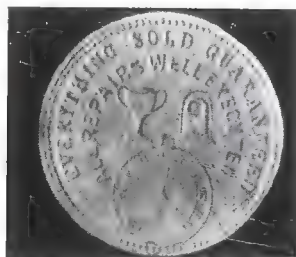
As Petersens had only leased the High Street premises, when the landlord required them for himself they had to

find another location. In 1946 they purchased buildings located at 33, 35 and 37 New Regent Street. The window fittings, counters, office and mirror-backed showcases were dismantled and rebuilt into the new premises, and the



original regulator clock which was part of the fittings in 1863 was also installed.

It is fitting to end this history of the firm with a description of the Petersen token, only one being issued.



PENNY (n.d.) 34mm. (T. Stokes). Scarce.

O. Within a plain inner circle .WATCHMAKER.
JEWELLER round AND straight in centre, and

between it and the beaded rim: W. PETERSEN:
HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH.

- R. A prize cup and clock with a watch face below;
EVERYTHING SOLD GUARANTEED ALL
REPAIRS WELL EXECUTED. in two curved
lines above; T. STOKES to left, MELBOURNE
to right in minute letters; beaded rim.

It will be noted that the token shows the name as being W. Petersen, instead of B. Petersen. This was evidently a mistake in transcribing from the original order for the tokens, as a thorough search through the Southern Provinces Almanac, Directory and Year Book up to 1882 lists only one Petersen, a watchmaker and jeweller, as being in business in Christchurch. The first entry shown in the Almanac is for 1865 and is P. Petersen; from then onwards the correct initial B. Petersen is shown. The Canterbury Branch of the ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND considers that the Petersen token was issued by the founder of the firm of Petersens Limited, the jeweller now operating in Christchurch.

MUSIC FOR CULTURE

Milner & Thompson

MILNER & THOMPSON were located first at the corner of Colombo Street, Christchurch, which is the south-east corner of Chester Street. This was a musical centre from the early days of the history of the city. An advertisement in 1869 reads:

THE CHRISTCHURCH MUSIC DEPOT
(formerly Bonningtons)
removed from Cashel Street to the
CHRISTCHURCH CRYSTAL PALACE,
Cr. Colombo and Chester Streets,
and nearly opposite G.P.O.

For the Proprietor,
S. C. Farr.



An early historian states that the business dates back to 1863, when it was established by John Lewis, by whom it was conducted in the Crystal Palace Buildings, Market Place, till 1874.

In 1874 the business was purchased by Robert Thompson, whose home was near by in Chester Street. Mr Thompson dealt in band instruments and pianos. For some time John J. Milner was associated in partnership with Mr Thompson, and an advertisement in the New Zealand Wesleyan, of 1st September, 1874, reads:

CANTERBURY MUSIC DEPOT
Crystal Palace Buildings, Christchurch,
John J. Milner, Manager.

Mr Milner retired from the firm in 1895, Robert Thompson becoming sole proprietor, and continuing so until 1907, when the sons Horace, Walter and Reg. became proprietors until they sold out in 1920. Through the years the name of Milner & Thompson, so well established in the city, was continued as the name of the firm.

Robert Thompson was from early manhood intimately associated with music and matters relating to it. He was born at Harrow, Middlesex, England, in 1835, educated at one of the celebrated Harrow schools, and arrived at Lyttelton in 1856.

Some time after Milner & Thompson acquired the music depot they moved from the Colombo-Chester Street corner, or Market Place as it was more popularly known, and were for some years in High Street, next Stewart Dawson's corner. The Lyre built in the construction of the building is still visible above the first-floor windows of this building, and their name is still traceable on the rear of the building from the cart entrance in the lane between Cashel and Hereford Streets. It was whilst carrying on their business in these premises that Milner & Thompson issued their tokens. Allan Sutherland states that they were the last issuers of tokens in New Zealand, first circulating them at an Exhibition here, primarily for advertising purposes, but they later formed part of the general currency. Mr Sutherland comments that the designs are undoubtedly the most artistic and distinctive of the New Zealand series.



He lists their issues thus:

LARGE SERIES

1 to 1j obverse and reverse indented rim.

(1) PENNY 1881. 34mm. (Stokes & Martin).

O. Musical instruments, wreathed, with a cherub above, and radiated; CHRISTCHURCH 1881 in two lines below; the first ray points to the top of the first C and the last just passes the final H of CHRISTCHURCH; round within the indented rim MILNER & THOMPSON'S CANTERBURY MUSIC DEPOT & PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.

R. A landscape with a Maori standing under fern tree; a mountain in the distance; NEW ZEALAND above; indented rim.

(1A) PENNY 1881. 34mm. Scarce.

O. A bust of a Maori chief with taiaha; ADVANCE

NEW ZEALAND around above; indented rim.
R. Musical instruments. As obverse of No. 1, but the first ray touches the top of the first H and the last the final C of CHRISTCHURCH.

(1B) PENNY 1881. 34mm. Upset.

O. Bust of Maori.

R. Landscape.

SMALL SERIES

(1C) PENNY 1881. 32mm.

O. Bust of Maori; indented rim.

R. Musical instruments; the first and last rays pass clear of the word CHRISTCHURCH; indented rim.

(1D) PENNY 1881. 32mm.

O. As reverse of No. 1C; instruments.

R. As No. 1; landscape; slight difference in plant near left hand.

(1E) PENNY 1881. 32mm.

O. As reverse No. 1C; instruments.

R. SOLE AGENTS FOR JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS PIANOS in five lines in centre with MILNER & THOMPSON'S CANTERBURY MUSIC DEPOT & PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE. around within the indented rim.

(1F) PENNY 1881. 32mm.

O. Bust of Maori (as 1A) but head smaller and ornaments in hair differ; the spear is more slender and the lettering of the legend smaller.

R. As No. 1E; sole agents.

(1G) PENNY 1881. 32mm.

O. As the reverse of No. 1E; sole agents.

R. As No. 1D; landscape.

(1H) PENNY 1881. 32mm.

O. As No. 1B; bust of Maori.

R. As No. 1B; landscape. (A mule or pattern).

(1I) PENNY 1881. 32mm.

O. As No. 1C; bust of a Maori.

R. As No. 1C; instruments, but last rays touch C and H of CHRISTCHURCH.

(1J) PENNY 1881. 32mm.

O. As No. 1C; bust of a Maori.

R. As No. 1C; instruments, but ray touches C of
CHRISTCHURCH.

It was also in this High Street shop that Milner & Thompson installed their well-known 'Phantom' piano. It was an upright piano which could be viewed from the street, but had its controls carried on down to the basement, where they were operated; whilst, up above, the piano notes appeared to be playing by themselves, and police were needed to clear the pavement of the mystified crowds.

The first notice of a Booking Office for Plays appeared on 24th October, 1881, advertising the first appearance on 26th November, 1881, of the Montague-Turner Opera Co. from Sydney. On 14th December, 1881, they advertised the last appearance of Charles Turner, Tenor, singing in Gounod's 'Faust'; Dress Circle, 5 /-, Stalls, 3 /-, Pit, 2 /-, (Carriages at 10.45 p.m.) It is evident that there was no Amusement Tax in the days of 'carriages'.

It is of interest to note that Mr Thompson advertised a meeting at his Musical Saloon on 7th December, 1881.

The year 1881 marked another event in the history of Milner & Thompson; Horace Thompson, the eldest son in the business, went to England as an apprentice to Brinsmeads, and later to Germany, to gain further knowledge from Herman Knaake at Munster, Westphalia.

In 1900 Mr Thompson had painted on the Shag Rock at Sumner an advertisement for pianos, and although the City Council ordered its removal traces of it remain to this day. It is possible that this was the first instance of roadside advertising in Christchurch.

Milner & Thompson occupied premises in a third building in Christchurch, this time in Manchester Street; a Directory of 1916 shows this as number 128. The erection of this building is another link in the chain of 'Token' history. David Clarkson, who, with his wife, originated the business purchased by William Pratt—an issuer of tokens whose successors are J. Ballantyne & Co. Ltd.—went to Timaru after selling his interest in Dunstable House to Pratt in 1863. Here he entered into a partnership, and,

until 1868, when their premises were destroyed in the disastrous Timaru fire, was a member of the firm of Clarkson & Turnbull, who also issued tokens. Returning to Christchurch after the fire and the dissolution of the partnership with Turnbull, David Clarkson erected a building on the corner of Manchester Street and Bedford Row, and for many years this was known as Clarkson's Buildings. An early photograph of this building shows, with members of the staff, the brothers David and Samuel Clarkson, and two men who were afterwards employees of Ballantyne's. A shop was later provided for by alterations on the Manchester Street frontage, and this shop was occupied by Milner & Thompson for some years.

In these premises also the novel advertising methods of Milner & Thompson were a cause of anxiety to the guardians of the law. On Saturday nights (at that time 'late closing night') a pianist was stationed at the front door of the shop, and the police had continually to clear the footpath of the crowds who would gather to hear the excellent music thus provided freely.

Robert Thompson had rigid standards governing his business enterprise; he insisted on his shop being stocked for the purposes of classical music only, nor would he stock merchandise for anything other than music.

The business was carried on successfully and on a high standard until 1920, when Chas. Begg & Co. acquired it.

* * * *

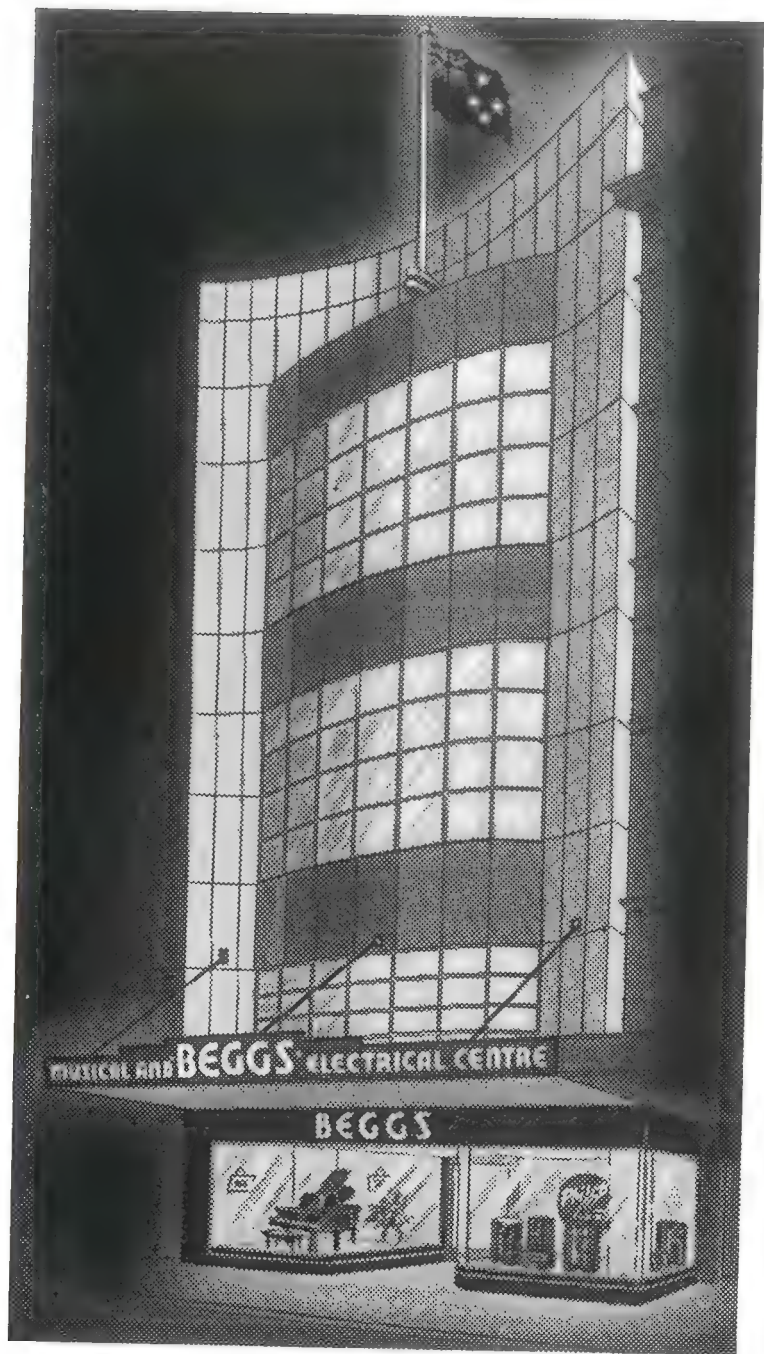
Five years after Robert Thompson arrived at Lyttelton, Charles Begg arrived in Dunedin by the ship *Robert Henderson*, on 8th October, 1861. Mr Begg had served a thorough apprenticeship to every branch of the piano manufacturing industry in Aberdeen, Scotland. He started business for himself in that town in March, 1849, and soon earned a first-class reputation for his make of pianos. His business steadily increased until it reached an average output of thirty-five pianos per month. Not a few of these instruments were brought to the colony by the purchasers who, like himself, emigrated, and some of them were in

use up to forty years ago. As an instance of Mr Begg's energy and persevering character, it may be stated that he commenced work tuning pianos the day after his arrival in Dunedin, and within a very short time opened a shop in Princes Street, next to the present Dunedin warehouse, with a stock of but four pianos. One of his first acts was to have specially cut and dried specimens of all the New Zealand timbers with a view to manufacturing, but as he could not get these cut into veneer, and found they were unsuitable for making solid ends and sides of pianos, he decided to leave manufacturing alone, and go into the importing and retail business generally. For the Exhibition in 1865 he built the first four pianos made in New Zealand, one of which was on view at the Otago Jubilee Exhibition in 1898. Mr Begg, who was well known throughout Otago with his tuning kit in the early 'sixties, was possessed of such a practised ear that he could distinguish between the different pitches (continental, philharmonic, and medium), and tune a piano to any of these without the aid of a tuning fork. The first brass band and orchestra in Dunedin, both of which practised in his premises for a considerable time after starting, were formed through Mr Begg's personal influence. In the year 1867, at the time of the great fire in Dunedin, the premises occupied by Mr Begg were totally destroyed, together with the whole of the stock, resulting in very considerable loss. Shortly after his arrival in Dunedin, Mr Begg was unfortunate in severely straining his back while lifting the end of a heavy piano. For various periods he was confined to his bed, and his death in 1874 resulted from the injuries sustained.

Following the decease of Charles Begg, the business was carried on by his trustees, who found it necessary, in 1877, to build more commodious and extensive premises. From this time the business continued its expansion until today there are branches throughout the Dominion totalling ten, and a Branch buying office is maintained in London.

* * * *

It seems to have been a natural sequence that, when Horace, Walter and Reg. Thompson wished to retire from



the business known for so long in Christchurch by the name of Milner & Thompson, the equally reliable company of Charles Begg & Company should acquire the business as a going concern.

No longer is the business carried on in Manchester Street; but in High Street, within sight of the Lyre still on the building once occupied by Milner & Thompson, Charles Begg & Co. Ltd., have premises which are extremely modern and fully equipped to stock and supply the varying needs of changing times.

A GENERAL STORE FOR TIMARU

Clarkson & Turnbull

IN THE early days of the settlement of the South Island of New Zealand there was no division between north and south Canterbury. Therefore, as only one Canterbury firm outside the city of Christchurch issued tokens, we are including this in our story of early trade Tokens.

Captain Cook first sighted the east coast of the South Island of New Zealand below Banks Peninsula, in the vicinity of Timaru, on 17th February, 1770. Less than a century later, between 1836 and 1839, Weller Bros. of Sydney had established a whaling station at Timaru, but this ceased operations early in 1840.

The only other mention of this locality is in the annals of early travellers—surveyors, missionaries, etc., who passed through the area; and for their convenience an accommodation house was licensed at an early date.

The adjacent land was occupied by pastoralists from about 1851 onwards. The development of the country necessitated an outlet by sea, therefore harbour works were planned for as early as 22nd October, 1851, when James Campbell issued a notice concerning land to be laid off as a town at Timaru Bay, 'off which there is good anchorage except during south-easterly gales, when ships should stand to sea until they subside'. This notice, published in the *Lyttelton Times* brought caustic comments relative to the use of the word 'subside', the Dictionary meaning of which is 'to sink'. Quite logically, as the sentence was constructed, the question was asked why ships should stand out to sea until they should 'sink'! However, plans began to materialize, and the first record of imports to Timaru is dated January, 1852. On 7th September, 1861, Timaru was declared a

Port of Entry in the Government Gazette. The open condition of the roadstead naturally endangered the safety of many a ship, and there are grim records of the loss of numerous vessels and a number of lives. An efficient Life-saving Brigade earned many laurels, and finally a breakwater was built to shelter the harbour.

The first export of wool was by the barque *May Queen* on 15th December, 1864, and the first flour sent overseas was valued at £600, sent by the *Leichhardt* to London direct on 11th April, 1867.

Prior to this achievement, the business of Clarkson & Turnbull was established in 1863, their premises being on the corner of Main South Road (now Stafford Street) and George Street. Photographs show a substantial wooden building, large enough to accommodate adequate stocks of goods. The firm traded in Drapery and Clothing and General goods, and progressed to such an extent that in 1868 they were described as Warehousemen, and in addition had an Ironmongery store.



Richard Turnbull

David Clarkson had come to Timaru following the disposal of his interest in Dunstable House, Christchurch, to William Pratt, a story we have already recorded.

Richard Turnbull was born at Oxford, England, in 1826, and arrived in New Zealand by the *Fatima* in 1851. He was farming at Riccarton for eleven years prior to his engagement in partnership with David Clarkson in a general store at Timaru.

In October, 1864, the progress of public works in Timaru records im-

provements that were daily taking place: the streets were being made to their proper level, substantial buildings were going up in every direction; and a new era seemed to be dawning. Special note was taken of Clarkson & Turnbull's new stores, a two-storey building at the corner of George Street and the South Road, whose cost would be about £2,500; plate glass for the windows was being imported from England at a cost of about £150.



The first asphalting in the town was being laid on 11th December, 1867, in front of the premises of Clarkson & Turnbull and the Post Office. It was possibly only experimental; at all events, the example set was not followed; for it was ten years later before the first asphalting was finished.

The growing town lost much of its isolation when Cobb and Co. started their well-known line of coaches on 1st January, 1864, running twice a week from Christchurch to Timaru. They left Christchurch at 6 a.m. and reached Timaru the same evening (provided rivers were fordable!).

The Christchurch-Timaru railway was opened on 4th February, 1876.

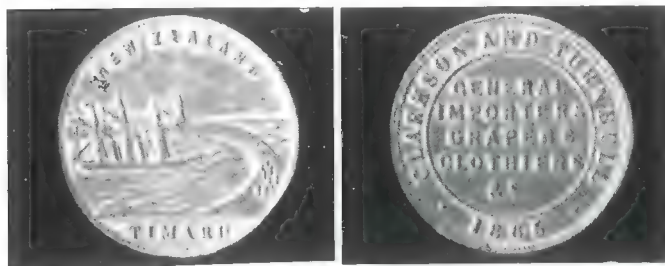
Clarkson & Turnbull issued the following tokens:

(1) PENNY 1865. 34mm. Normal.

O. Within an inner beaded circle, GENERAL IM-

PORTERS DRAPERS CLOTHIERS &c. in five lines, between the inner circle and the beaded rim, CLARKSON AND TURNBULL. 1865.

- R. A breakwater with lighthouse and a steamer in harbour, NEW ZEALAND over, TIMARU in exergue.



- (2) PENNY 1865. 34mm. Normal.
O. As No. 1 above, with the word IMPORTERS longer.
R. As No. 1 above.
- (3) PENNY 1865. 34mm. Normal.
O. As No. 1, but the words in the inner circle are extended, especially GENERAL.
R. As No. 1.

It was an act of sublime faith in the future which caused them to place on their tokens Timaru Harbour, with a Breakwater; the tokens were issued in 1865, but the project was not commenced until 26th March, 1879.

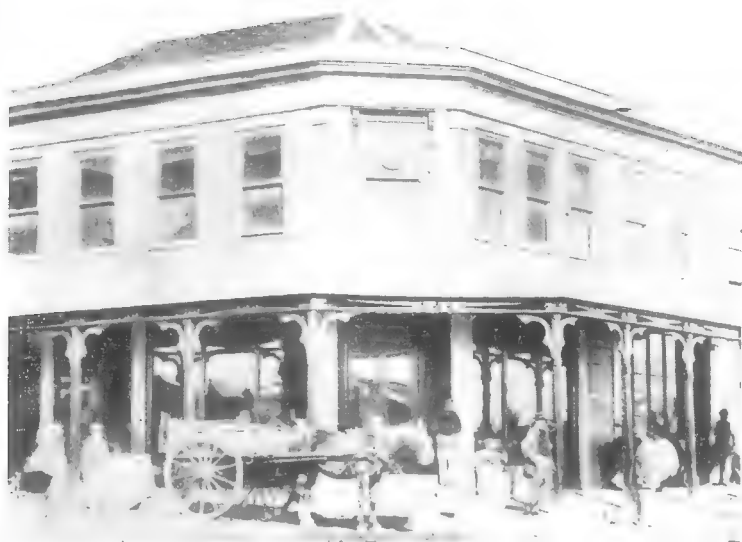
Clarkson & Turnbull were in the forefront of each advance in the life of the community. It was their enterprise which is recorded earlier regarding the first export of flour, which since then has been continuous. They also had a prosperous branch at Temuka.

The following report from the *Timaru Herald* of Wednesday, 9th December, 1868, records an event which led to the dissolution of this partnership:

GREAT FIRE IN TIMARU

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

Monday last may indeed be called 'black Monday' for Timaru, as on that day there occurred one of the most



disastrous fires that have ever taken place in New Zealand—a fire that in the short space of a little over an hour swept away over 30 buildings, and destroyed as far as we at present know at least £70,000 worth of property. Unfortunately the wind was blowing fiercely from the nor'west at the time, and to this cause may be assigned the reason that so many buildings, both isolated and in blocks, were destroyed, as the wind carried the burning embers and fired shingle roofs of houses 200 and even 300 yards distant from where the fire was raging.

. . . Even before the Bank of New Zealand had taken fire, the fine building of Clarkson & Turnbull, at the opposite corner, had been ignited by the flying fire. Then it was known that no power on earth could save the entire block. The occupants of the shops and offices at once commenced to bundle the contents of their buildings into the street and to endeavour to save the most valuable things. But in less time than it takes us to tell the story, the entire block was one sheet of flames.

. . . Adjoining the Post Office was the boot and shoe department of Clarkson & Turnbull, containing a very heavy stock, and the flames leapt into this shop in a second

of time. They then spread to other parts of the building with equal rapidity until the whole of the corner premises were enveloped and it was impossible longer to carry out things with safety. From all their departments in the corner shop, a two-storey building, and by far the finest in Timaru, we believe that only a little more than a thousand pounds worth of stock was saved. Some of the drapery was turned into the street, but the smoke from the block of buildings to the north, and the intense heat of the flames, were such as to drive back the most daring. The loss of Clarkson & Turnbull must be most serious as they had an enormous stock and were only partially insured.

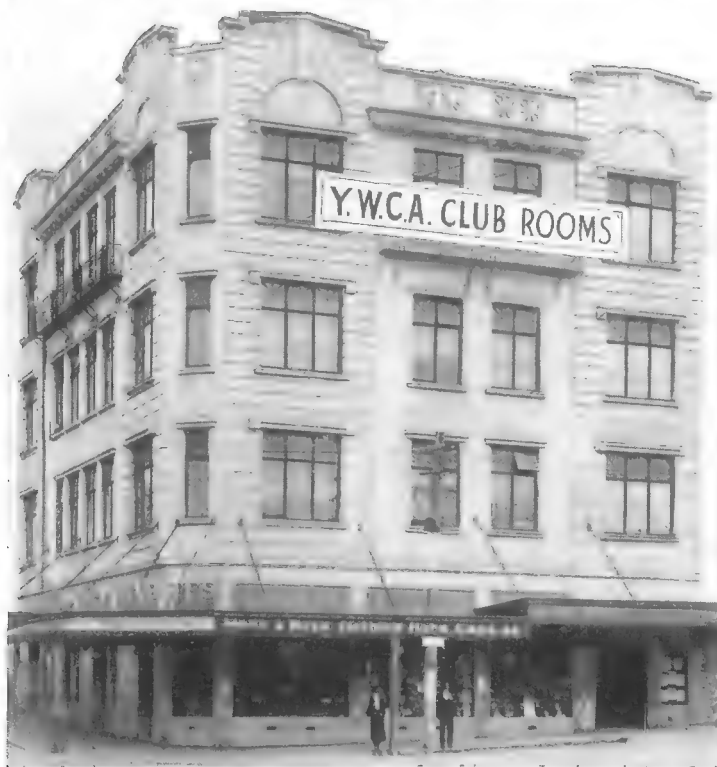
. . . Next to Dr Butler's was the ironmongery store of Clarkson & Turnbull, from which goods were being pitched into the street, but this lasted for only a moment, as the flames drove men back, and most of the goods thrown out of the shop were burnt in the middle of the road, or on the opposite side of the street. We believe the stock was only insured to the extent of £300 or £400.

. . . Next to this building . . . a fine new brick building belonging to Mr Turnbull, which was divided into two shops was generally believed to be safe, but the fire devoured the woodwork in an instant of time, and soon the walls fell in.

So much for the newspaper report of a disaster of major proportions in the young township.

This was the end of the partnership of Clarkson & Turnbull. As reported elsewhere, David Clarkson returned to Christchurch, but Richard Turnbull, retaining the site on which the first premises for Clarkson & Turnbull were built, carried on business in his own name. He was prominent in public life, being a member of the first Borough Council in 1870, a member of the Provincial Council from 1872 until its abolition, a Member of Parliament from 1877 to 1890 and a member of the Timaru Harbour Board for six years. He died on 17th July, 1890.

Oxford Buildings now occupy the site of Clarkson & Turnbull's first premises, and these are the third building to be erected by the Turnbull family on this corner.



The happy association of the partners in the firm of Clarkson & Turnbull is surely indicated by the fact that a son born to Richard Turnbull in 1868—the year of the great fire and the dissolution of the partnership—was named David Clarkson Turnbull. D. C. Turnbull was educated in Timaru for mercantile life and founded his own business as a grain and produce merchant in 1894. He was a member of the Timaru Harbour Board for many years from 1900 onwards, being Chairman of the Board in 1912.

By a coincidence, the old-established firm of Priest & Holdgate Ltd., Timaru, was formed by staff members of two of the token issuers. Mr Priest was sent to Timaru by Edward Reece to open a branch there, and later he joined Mr Holdgate, who was one of Clarkson & Turnbull's employees.

Another example of coincidence is that, during the research required for the production of this history, Clarkson & Turnbull have again been in the news. The following is a *Press* report:

VALUABLE TROPHY

After 80 years a valuable silver cup has returned to the South Canterbury Jockey Club. Given to the Club in the '60's by Messrs Clarkson & Turnbull, pioneer merchants, it was the trophy for the principal race at one of the Club's meetings. It was won by Mr J. Mallock's three-year-old Traducer colt Scandal, winner also of the Derby at Riccarton the same year. Mr Mallock bequeathed the cup to his godson, Dr H. Mallock Prins, of Christchurch. Dr Prins' widow has now presented the cup to the Club to be its permanent property and it may be used as a challenge trophy for the main races. The cup is a magnificent specimen of the old silversmith's craft.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

SOME NOTES ON NEW ZEALAND TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

The issues took place between 1857 and 1881, Milner & Thompson of Christchurch issuing the last one in the latter year. Tokens circulated until 1897 when Act of Parliament outlawed them. Although issued chiefly for the purpose of the firm concerned, other reputable businesses formed the habit of accepting them, and they did in fact circulate quite freely and formed a large part of the bronze coinage.

There were forty-eight firms represented throughout New Zealand and they covered a wide range of activity and comprised a Tea Company, General Stores, Importers of Haberdashery & Tailors Trimming, Licensed Victuallers, Grocers, Drapers, Ironmongers, Builders, Manufacturing Clothiers, Pork & General Butchers, Leather Merchants, Oil Colour & Glass Merchants, a Pawnbroker, Coppersmith Tinsmith Plumber & Gasfitter, Collar & Harness Maker, Musical Emporium, Wine & Spirit Merchants, Baker & Confectioner, Medical Hall (Chemist) & Watchmaker & Jeweller.

Canterbury firms totalled fifteen, (fourteen in Christchurch and one at Timaru); Auckland sixteen; and the other seventeen widely spread over both islands.

There are 147 varieties mentioned, including some very slightly altered designs, and the Canterbury ones account for seventy-three—just half. Numismatists desiring full specialized data on these are referred to *The Numismatic History of N.Z.* (Sutherland 1940), which gives all information.

For the purpose of this book we have confined ourselves to the actual different designs for our Canterbury tokens, which are all illustrated.

NUMISMATIC REFERENCES

A: Andrews—Australasian coins and tokens (Dr Arthur Andrews).

C: Chitty—Previous Cataloguer of tokens.

S: Sutherland—Numismatic History of N.Z. Allan Sutherland,
F.R.N.S.

O: Obverse—usually the 'head' or portrait side of the coin.

R: Reverse—the opposite or 'tail' side.

N.D.: No date.

'T. Stokes', etc., in brackets, indicates striker or medallist where known.

34 mm., etc., is diameter in millimetres.

APPENDIX II

THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

The Society was founded in 1931, and meetings of the parent body are held monthly at the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, where the Society's library and coin collection are also housed.

The objects are to encourage the study of the science of numismatics in all its branches through meetings, reading of papers, exhibitions, production of the *New Zealand Numismatic Journal*, and by other methods.

The first branch was formed in Canterbury and meetings are held every two months at Canterbury Museum, with which the Branch co-operates closely. Auckland also has a branch.

Application for membership, which includes subscription to the *Journal*, should be made to one of the following, accompanied by fee of 10/- for annual dues. Arrangements will then be made for nomination.

The Secretary,
Royal Numismatic Society of N.Z.,
P.O. Box 23,
WELLINGTON.

The Secretary,
Canterbury Branch R.N.S.N.Z.,
Shirley A. Lange,
19 Alpha Avenue,
Papanui,
Christchurch.

The Secretary,
Auckland Branch R.N.S.N.Z.,
D. C. Price
104 New Windsor Road,
Avondale,
Auckland.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND (CANTERBURY BRANCH)

Publication of this book was made possible by the assistance of the following present-day representatives of the Canterbury token-issuing firms:

Ashby, Bergh & Co., Ltd.
J. Ballantyne & Co., Ltd.
Beath & Co., Ltd.
Chas. Begg & Co., Ltd.
E. Reece Ltd.
Mason Struthers & Co., Ltd.
D. C. Turnbull & Co., Timaru.

also

The Association of Friends of Canterbury Museum.

